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## NDLMB Not in Ford Case; Rome Ousts U. S. Attache; England Called Unbeatable

**The World's Day—April 9, 1941**

### Strikes: Ford Case Withheld From NDLMB

**Detroit**—Following prolonged meetings of Federal and State mediators with Ford Motor Company officials and striking C. I. O. union leaders, Governor Van Wagoner of Michigan disclosed that Secretary of Labor Perkins had complied with his request and not turned the Ford dispute over to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for the moment.

**New York**—Dr. John R. Steelman, Chief Federal Conciliator, announced that agreement on a wage dispute between labor and management in the soft coal industry had been reached sufficiently "to assure the country that there will be no danger of a coal shortage."

**Washington**—Secretary of Labor Perkins certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board the two-day-old strike of a C. I. O. union at the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.

### Washington: Italy Asks U. S. Attaché's Withdrawal

**Italy** demanded the recall of the United States assistant military attaché in Rome in apparent reprisal for the action of the United States in forcing the withdrawal of the Italian Naval Attaché from Washington.

**President Roosevelt** announced plans to purchase 39 Danish vessels now in "protective custody" in the United States and indicated the Government would acquire by forfeiture the 30 Axis vessels seized because of sabotage.

**A conference** of several hundred community leaders was called for April 17 to consider the recreation, spritual and welfare needs of young men and women serving the national defense. The meeting is sponsored by Paul V. McNutt in co-operation with Secretaries Stimson and Knox.

**The House Military Affairs Committee** conducting hearings on the defense-labor situation, decided to summon J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for questioning about Communist activity in the defense program. Secretary of Labor Perkins was back on the stand today for re-examination.

**Stephen Early**, Presidential secretary, expressed a conviction that a system of voluntary press censorship would work out in a satisfactory manner and that a compulsory Government censorship on the press and radio would be avoided.

**An authorized increase** of 100,000 in the present manpower of the Navy won unanimous approval of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

### New England: Observer Confident About Britain

**An official Massachusetts observer** of Great Britain's home defenses, back from England, declared Britain is "unbeatable." [Details and picture: Page 13.]

**Following the President's announcement** that seized foreign ships would be taken over, the United States Coast Guard removed all personal property of Axis crews on two ships in Boston. [Page 13.]

**The National Labor Relations Board** has asked that the Bethlehem Steel Company be held in contempt of court for alleged failure to comply with a decree requiring disestablishment of a company union at Fore River. [Page 13.]

### Air and Sea: Coventry Again Bombed by Nazis

**Residents of Coventry** who last November sustained one of the war's heaviest all-out air attacks, began digging out again today from another heavy raid, described as intense but of smaller proportions than the earlier raid. [Page 9.]

**A British submarine** was reported by the Admiralty to have sunk a 12,000-ton ship and another of 6,000 tons in an attack on a heavily-laden Central Mediterranean convoy.

**Air raid casualties** in Britain were officially estimated to total 29,630 fatalities and 40,930 wounded from June, 1940, through March. Of this total of 70,560 it was estimated that about 17,650 casualties occurred in London.

### In Africa: British Conquest Virtually Complete

**Conquest of Italian East Africa** was virtually completed with the officially announced capture by British forces of the last defended Italian stronghold at Massawa, Eritrea. [Page 7.]

**German-Italian troops** were claimed by the German High Command to have captured El Mechili, town south of Derna in Libya, and to have taken 2.000 prisoners.

**In Ethiopia** it was reported that order prevailed in captured Addis Ababa, and that a large number of Italian prisoners taken included two Black Shirt battalions complete, and more than 60 pilots and 1,000 Air Force ground personnel.

### Far East: Anglo-American Conferences Resumed

**Manila** (AP)—British-American conferences on Far Eastern defense matters were resumed after the arrival by plane from Hong Kong of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander in Chief in the Far East.

**Singapore, Straits Settlements** (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander of the British China Station, declared Singapore could accommodate "any part of the American fleet, tomorrow, if the occasion demanded," but said if trouble arose he would get "powerful naval reinforcements and get them quickly, regardless of whether the United States comes in with us."

**Tokyo** (AP)—Admiral Osami Nagano, who is regarded as a leading Japanese expert on American affairs, was appointed Chief of the Naval Staff Board.

**Hong Kong** (AP)—Twenty-seven Japanese warplanes attacked Kunming, Chinese terminal of the Burma supply road, starting three big fires and damaging the British Consulate, the Chinese Central News Agency reported.

### In the Balkans: Salonika Entered by Germans

**German drive** against Yugoslavia and Greece developed rapidly as advance units of the German force entered Salonika, the Greek force defending the western Thrace line being trapped and compelled to surrender, according to the German High Command. [Pages 1 and 6.]

**Another German force** pushing westward across southern Yugoslavia was stated to have reached Skoplje at the head of the Vardar River and to be pushing westward threatening to sever communications between the Yugoslavs and the Greeks and British.

**Greek forces** courageously resisting in the Rupel Pass along the Struma River were cut off from their base by a German force wheeling round from the Vardar, but continued fighting.

**Italians claimed** to have started a new invasion of Yugoslavia territory in the far north and also from Albania to meet the Germans coming westward.

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**'America: Slave or Free?'**

**Thirty-second article of a series**

**Page 3.**

### Antarctic Ships Are on Way North

*By the Associated Press*

Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 9

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's polar exploration ship, the Bear, arrived today from Punta Arenas, Chile, with 26 members of the United States Antarctic Expedition who spent almost two years at Marguerite Bay.

The motorship North Star, with 33 other explorers who studied conditions at Little America, is en route to Seattle from Punta Arenas.

The Bear is expected to reach Boston about May 20, and the North Star probably will dock a week earlier in Seattle.

Admiral Byrd is in Boston, where he will give a public lecture at 8:15 tonight before the Unitarian Club at the Hotel Somerset.

## Five-Member Conservation Board Sought

Reorganization of the State Department of Conservation to bring about continuity of policy and to remove the Department from politics was advocated today by a group of Massachusetts sportsmen and persons interested in development of Massachusetts recreational facilities.

At a public hearing conducted by the Legislative Committee on State Administration charges were made that continuity of conservation policies is impossible at present because in the last ten years four different commissioners have held office, each of which had different conservation ideas than his predecessor.

The legislation before the committee calls for the establishment of a five-member unpaid commission to conduct the administrative and executive affairs of the department. At present such authority rests in the hands of the State Commissioner of Conservation.

The measure would continue the present divisional setup under which there are divisions of forestry, fisheries and game, wild life research and management, marine fisheries, and parks and recreation, as well as a State ornithologist.

A. D. Robinson, of Westfield, President of the Westfield River Parkway Association, said continuity of policy would be attained under a five-member commission with their appointments staggered over a period of years. The pending legislation provides that initially one member shall be appointed for one year, another member for two years, a third for three years, a fourth for four years, and a fifth for five years.

Upon the expiration of these terms successors would be appointed for five year terms, thus only one member of the commission would come up for appointment in any one year, leaving four

*Continued on Page 13, Column 6*

## Nazis By-Pass Spain as Risky Axis Addition

**Passage to Gibraltar may be obtained at any time but nation is too close to revolt now.**

**'Inside the War'**
**Thirty-second of a Series**

**By Saville R. Davis**

Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has returned to the United States after service in the Mediterranean area, including extensive experience in Spain.

For the moment, the German Army has by-passed Spain.

The Germans went into the Mediterranean and to Africa through Italy, instead.

The reason, as I was able to piece it together in Madrid, was not because Germany failed to control the Spanish Government. It was because the Spanish Government—which Germany can control—has failed to control Spain. The Germans cannot afford to take onto their own hands the political and administrative chaos which their step-child government in Madrid has produced.

Germany's reluctance to send troops through Spain, then, is one example of the difficulty of conquering a whole continent and keeping it conquered.

Technically, I learned in Madrid, the Germans could obtain passage for their troops to Gibraltar at any time. The pro-German faction in the Government controls Spain, and would reluctantly open the door if Berlin insisted. Thereafter, Britain could use the straits of Gibraltar only at a very high risk. Virtually all the military and naval technicians with whom I have discussed the problem are agreed on that point.

**Prohibitive Cost**

But the cost to Germany would indeed be high.

As one officer of the Spanish High Command put it, "The Germans would have to place two men to protect the roads and railway lines for every man they sent to Gibraltar." Anti-Fascist Spaniards are too close to revolt today for German comfort. Entry of the Germans would be the signal for trouble of all kinds. Opportunities for sabotage are plentiful in that mountainous country. Roads are bad and the railway lines are in an advanced state of decay.

The German communication lines would extend from the Rhine, down the west coast of France and through Spain—a distance greater than from Germany clear through Turkey to the Eastern Mediterranean.

There were no German troops in Spain when I left. Nor is there a military army of any proportions living there in disguise. A prying housekeeper claims to have discovered that German students

*Continued on Page 3, Column 5*

# Nazi Troops Take Salonika; Trapped Greeks Surrender; U.S. to Employ Seized Ships

**Will buy or confiscate 69—Admiral Land proposes U. S. war on Nazi subs.**

**Ten submarine-chasing Coast Guard cutters were authorized transferred today to the British Navy by President Roosevelt, the first American vessels to be released under the Lend-Lease Act. [Page 5.]**

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—Drastic American action to strengthen Britain's badly-punished life-line of ships was taking form today as several developments showed Washington's acute recognition that present efforts are not enough.

With President Roosevelt announcing that the United States will acquire through purchase and confiscation all of the 69 foreign-owned vessels recently seized in American ports, Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, is now advancing the view that America could aid Britain most directly by helping destroy the German submarine menace.

In a radio address which could hardly be delivered by so high an Administration official without White House approval, Admiral Land admitted that American shipbuilding efforts could not soon replace British losses and said that "We might well ask ourselves in our all-out aid to Britain if we could not give greater help by aiding the British to put out the fire (the submarine menace) rather than by concentrating most of our efforts on feeding it with fuel."

**Getting at Fire Itself**

"If we base our shipping aid to Britain solely on supplying her with more and more ships, we are merely adding more fuel to the fire," he said. "Are there not a number of ways of solving this problem by attempting to put out the fire?"

President Roosevelt will ask Congress tomorrow to approve legislation whereby the 39 Danish ships seized by the Coast Guard can be purchased. In announcing this, the President also strongly hinted that it would not be long before the two German and 28 Italian ships would be taken over The Axis ships are in a different category from the Danish ships, due to the attempted sabotage aboard many of them.

Declaring that these 30 ships were subject to forfeiture, the President said that they could be taken over by the right of eminent domain if a national emergency were declared, although he felt

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*




Wide World; By a Staff Artist

**Where Nazis Drive Wedge in Balkans**

**Upper: View of Skoplje, important industrial and military center in southern Yugoslavia which is reported to have been captured by the Germans. Situated some 100 miles from Salonika, Skoplje commands the vital Vardar Valley. Lower: Map shows the day's operations in the central section of the Balkan battlefront, where the main German advance has taken place toward Salonika and Skoplje.**

**Another German army pushes across Yugoslavia to join Italians in Albania.**

BERN, Switzerland, April 9 (AP)—Salonica, historic port of the Aegean fell to the Nazis today.

Greece's eastern army, which had been carrying out a delaying action against the Germans in the East of Thrace near the Turkish border was compelled to surrender.

The German blitzkrieg armies fighting westward over mountain terrain were reported within 15 miles of a junction with the Italian forces in Albania.

Nish and Skoplje, vital Yugoslav military and railway centers, were in German hands.

To some observers these facts signified that the Balkan War might be almost over, although it still was not known how well Britain and Greece had prepared other positions not yet touched by the Germans.

**Yugoslavia Isolated**

It was almost certain, however, that Yugoslavia from now on is fighting on her own unless it can break through the German line strung out across southern Serbia, dividing it from the British and Greeks.

To reach their goals in western Yugoslavia, the German motorized columns sped over roads little better than goat trails. The Italians, meanwhile, had pressed eastward into Yugoslavia to take the town of Kranj.

There seemed to be little chance that the Yugoslav forces, reported to be somewhat disorganized, could retreat successfully.

Neutral observers here said that when the Germans and Italians effect a junction, the Nazi forces could wheel south, heading for the Greek Peninsula itself and the road to Athens.

They held it likely that the next and perhaps decisive phase of the Battle of the Balkans would take place when the Germans tried to storm the prepared positions of Greek and British forces.

The British said their mechanized expeditionary force still had not gone into action. Its whereabouts in Greece, Yugoslavia or Albania was not disclosed.

**Drive Across Yugoslavia**

German forces drove across Yugoslavia to occupy Skoplje, key rail town at the head of the Vardar Valley, some 55 miles from the Bulgarian border, and swept on to launch heavy assaults at Katchanik Pass.

The Yugoslav High Command said its forces had inflicted "enormous losses" on the advancing Germans and were battling fiercely against their drive toward Albania to join Italian forces there.

A British military spokesman here said: "We have no indication that our troops have yet established contact with the enemy, nor is there any indication when that contact will be effected."

This was contradicted by Stefani, official Italian news agency, which said the Germans had broken through Australian and New Zealand troops in the Struma Valley.

Salonika, port of entry in recent weeks for the British Expeditionary Force, had been virtually evacuated before the Germans entered.

Turkey, nonbelligerent ally of Britain, continued to sit on the fence and was reported interning Greek troops who entered the country after they had been isolated by the Germans.

**Junction Sought**

Simultaneously, the Italians were reported to have launched an eastward drive from Albania in an attempt to hammer a wedge between Greece and Yugoslavia by joining hands with another German column, which already has slashed west from Bulgaria more than half way through the 100-mile wide "waist" of Yugoslavia.

Indications that the Bulgarian Army soon might take an active part in the war on the side of the Axis were seen by observers, meanwhile, in reports from Sofia that Yugoslav troops had attacked Bulgar outposts.

The Greeks acknowledged that communications with their troops fighting off German onslaughts on the Bulgarian frontier northeast of Salonika had been severed by the Nazi drive to that port.

The British, profiting by their experience at Dunkirk, presumably were drawn up in a second line of defense southwest of Salonika.

This theory appeared bolstered by comments in London April 8 that Salonika, important Allied base for Balkan operations in the World War, could not be considered vital in the present campaign and

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

**Greek eastern wing surrenders to Nazis: Page 9.**

**Swiftness of Nazi attack splits Greece: Page 7.**

## Intimate Message from Washington

### Alice Paul and Pearl Buck Look Hopefully Beyond a 'Man-Made War' to a 'Woman-Made' World of Peace

***By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor***

"This war is a man-made war. If the women of the world had not been excluded from world affairs things might have been different."

That is the accusation made by Miss Alice Paul, veteran "equal rights" champion, on her return from a two-year sojourn in Switzerland.

Much the same thought has been voiced from the American lecture platform recently by Miss Pearl S. Buck, observer of women in China and the United States. "I believe," says Miss Buck, "that until the constructive instinct toward life which is primarily woman's is fully employed not in the narrow confines of her home, but in the affairs of the Nation and inter-nation, we shall have the sort of world we have today."

In a truly democratic society, both Miss Paul and Miss Buck hold, neither the feminine nor masculine is superior. The tradition of male superiority, they say, is Fascistic and has no place in any democracy.

**Holds Home to Blame**

Miss Buck is pleading the case for equality chiefly with the American mother. Her thesis is that the fundamental weakness in American democracy begins in the home and is caused by American women when they emphasize chivalry and privileges for their daughters. "Effeminancy," contends Miss Buck, "is not a feminine possession any more than a masculine one. The true female creature, unspoiled, is persistent and strong."

Miss Paul, meanwhile, has been striving to extend equality on the international plane. Two years ago she went to Geneva as head of a newly-organized World Woman's Party, born out of the pleas of feminists from numerous nations where the equal rights cause was slipping. Immediate aim of the international group was to convince the League of Nations and the International Labor Office to recognize equal rights for men and women in their conventions and recommendations to member nations.

Soon after Miss Paul's arrival, the League closed its doors and the I. L. O. moved its headquarters to Canada. Miss Paul stayed on to organize a European branch of her organization under Mlle. Marie Le Noel, of France, and to complete an amalgamation of the Equal Rights International and the World Woman's Party.

Now she has come back to Washington to get ready for the peace after the war. "We plan to have something to say when peace is discussed," she says. In the meantime, she will attempt to organize a "Woman's Party" on every continent.

Miss Paul's inclination to have no part in the war but to prepare now for peace is in keeping with her Quaker upbringing. She is not as concerned over the impact of Fascism on woman's rights as are some other feminists. In fact, she proudly reported upon her return to Washington that the Department of Cultural Relations in Nazi Germany had requested that its women be allowed to join in any European convention of feminists.

**Example of Chinese Cited**

These of course, would not be the feminist leaders of old Germany that had some 30 women in the Reichstag and had gone far in movements for peace, humanitarianism and international cooperation. Probably the first representatives Reichsführer Hitler would send to such a woman's meeting would be Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, whose job has been to bring women's groups "into line" with the Nazi theory of inequality of the sexes.

Miss Paul takes the position that German women have lost their rights because they never had to struggle very hard to attain them in the first place; she is confident that American women, after their long uphill battle of a century to win suffrage and entrance into the professions would never give up so easily.

Miss Buck, meanwhile, is advising American women to look to the Chinese if they want to see women taking a more ideal role in democracy. She points to the outstanding work of the three Soong sisters, the fact that in old China some of the most powerful rulers were women and that Chinese history "bristles not with one Joan of Arc, but with many."

Her explanation—Chinese women have never been coddled. "Thanks to an underprivileged existence, unshadowed by chivalry, Chinese women long ago developed a sturdiness of character, independence of judgment and even a certain ruthlessness."

Miss Paul is confident that the time is ripe for women to take their place on equal footing with men on the international scene; Miss Buck looks at the problem as more fundamental, to be solved around our own family table before the United States can assume complete leadership among the democracies.

**Mary Hornaday**

## British Force in Greece Still Awaits Test With Nazis

**By Harold G. Laycock**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS, April 9 — Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Army of the Nile has not yet come to grips with the invading Nazis.

It is apparent that the tactics have been to permit the Greeks to parry the first thrusts of the Nazi's Balkan drive—a task which was undertaken with marked heroism. The results of this strategy are yet to be disclosed.

[Mr. Laycock's dispatch was written before the news of the collapse of the east wing of the Greek Army, and the German capture of Salonika.]

**Parachutists Fail**

On two scores the Greeks have dealt effectively with the "special techniques" of the Germans. The dropping of German parachute troops behind the Greek lines met with obvious preparation. More than 200 German parachutists were claimed by the Greeks to have been slain in mid-air, while 130 more were taken prisoners. A comparatively small number were said to have escaped into the countryside.

Adolf Hitler's "fifth column" arm also was put out of action within 25 minutes after the German Minister's visit to the Greek Premier at dawn on Sunday. Athens police immediately put 800 Germans under lock and key.

Meanwhile, it is hoped that the record of the British in Greece will be no less successful than the marked achievement by which General Wavell was successful in bringing his army across the Mediterranean from Libya.

Dodging the German Junkers and Stukas, based on Rhodes and Sicily, he and Gen. Alan G. Cunningham have steered the Army,

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told Britain today the grave extent of Germany's smashing advance through Greece and warned Soviet Russia the Nazi drive was heading its way.

In a war report to the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced the Nazi troops had entered Salonika at 4 a. m.

"Up to the present the British and Imperial troops have not been engaged" in the fighting in Greece, he said.

Mr. Churchill said that before the Battle of Greece Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, and Greek Gen. Alexandros Papagos advised their Governments that "a sound military plan giving a good prospect of success could be made."

He added, "It remains to be seen how well these opposing risks and duties have been judged, but I am sure there is no less likely way of winning the war than to adhere pedantically to the maxim of safety first."

[Royal Air Force bombers blasted German tanks and motor convoys repeatedly on April 8 in vigorous assaults upon German invaders in Greece and Yugoslavia, the RAF Command announced in Athens.]

The Prime Minister declared there were increasing signs that Germany would pounce on the wheatlands of Russia's Ukraine.

He appealed anew for use of Irish ports and air fields to guard Britain's northwestern approaches, and told France it would be strictly blockaded and that British guns would resist any attempt on the part of the Vichy Government to transfer the French Navy from Africa to France where Adolf Hitler could get it.

**Churchill tells status of war: Page 6.**

# Election Survey Shows Press In Line With Local Voters

FLINT, Mich., April 9 (AP)—A Nation-wide survey of 1,201 daily newspapers reported today that 74 per cent of those papers which indorsed a presidential candidate in the 1940 election were on the winning side in their communities.

The survey was based upon questionnaires sent by M. A. Gorman, editor of the Flint Journal, to the 1,873 dailies in the United States.

Mr. Gorman said he sought to verify or refute claims that a large proportion of American dailies had followed a partisan editorial policy contrary to public opinion.

Replies received from papers showed that among metropolitan dailies—those in cities of more than 100,000 population—only 48 per cent supported the presidential candidate who carried their community, while at the other extreme, 85 per cent of the partisan papers in towns of less than 5,000 were on the victorious side.

"The method of the critics," Mr. Gorman said, "is to regard each newspaper as a national publication and judge its influence by the national result. On the contrary, all but a handful are exclusively community institutions."

He based his survey, he said, only on "the community in a broad sense, the territory of the newspaper's intensive coverage."

Here are Mr. Gorman's findings:

Among 676 papers which supported Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate carried the communities of 435, or 64 per cent.

Among 334 papers which supported Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President carried 312 cities, or 93 per cent.

Of 191 papers which took no sides, Mr Roosevelt carried 139 communities, or 73 per cent.

Breaking the figures down by size of community, Mr. Gorman showed that in cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 85 per cent of the partisan papers gave their support to the candidate who won a local majority; in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 78 per cent; 25,000 to 50,000, 71 per cent; 50,000 to 100,000, 78 per cent; and over 100,000, 48 per cent.

## *School for Charm —N. C. Has One*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—Personality and charm constitute important courses for the students at the Fassifern School for Girls here.

Dr. Joseph R. Sevier, President, introduced the course three years ago, with eight lectures dealing with component parts of charm and personality. He says he notes decided improvement among the students in courtesy, consideration and general charm.

Eight speakers for this season's lectures, coming from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and New York, have taken subjects along the lines of charm and personality.

## Bill to Protect Camps

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 9—A bill to ban the sale of liquor within five miles of any Army camp has been introduced in the State Legislature. The author: Representative H. S. Rainwater, Republican.

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# *Antiques: Fine Chairs of Louis XV Era*

***Furniture used by rich Frenchmen of period discloses trend toward physical ease.***

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A few weeks ago the subject of this column was chairs in Chippendale style, and it was stated that some features of his designs were derived from contemporary French practice.

When Chippendale was at the height of his career in the 1750's, the reign of Louis XV was near its halfway point, since it extended from 1715 to 1774. Aware of this fact, we can look on Chippendale's types as representing general English taste. In the same period French fashions assumed forms strikingly different, except in slight details, as examples shown here indicate.

Only that narrow stretch of water, the English Channel, separated England from the people of Europe's greatest military power of that time. Lightheartedly they were enjoying peace and prosperity before unknown to them Led by their monarch, Louis XV, a pursuit of pleasure and luxurious living prevailed, followed by all the classes of people as their means allowed. Much might be written of these diversions and manners, but our concern is with the artistic expressions of the times as they appeared in works of decorative art; at the moment, with chairs.

Whatever the period whose furniture we are studying, no articles of furniture reveal its character more than seats. If we place side by side the most comfortable chairs of England and those of France of the same era, it seems as if one might instinctively discern the contrasting types of personalities whose desires led to the designs of each form.

**Comfortable Chairs Disclose People's Love of Indolence**

Never before in European history had such chairs been developed as the largest shown in the group here—the chaise longue. Spacious in its breadth and with deep cushions filled with down, this may be taken as a symbol of this Nation's and period's love of ease and its devotion to polite and indolent sociability.

Such provisions for comfort would seem ill placed if the frames supporting them were angular and seemed rigid. Sensitive designers avoided all this by shaping wood work so the straight line was avoided. With utmost care and complete success, suave and gentle curves were modulated and blended so that an entire frame seems to be a structural unit in which flowing lines merge beautifully.

Thus, to notice one feature, the contours of all front legs seem to grow naturally from seat rails, as moldings of the fronts and sides continue in reduced form to the very tips of the legs. One might carry the thought even further and say that the delicate S curves of the legs carry a hint of springiness, inviting the languorous. To me, one of the most delightful accomplishments is the extremely subtle modeling of the arm supports, which rise from the seat rail in a gentle quarter turn, a molding of peculiar grace.

There are no single English words by which these chairs are identified, and French terms may need to be explained. By itself, the chair portion of the chaise longue would be called a gondola bergère, the term gondola referring to the angular corners of the frame, which make the padded portion of the back in three panels.

At right below is a bergère, a chair with stuffed and padded arms and a loose cushion. The form at the left below is called cabriolet, the space below the back and arms being open, and the seat tightly upholstered.

Parke-Bernet Galleries

**Comfort Marks These Designs**

**Three types of seats have the principal characteristics of Louis XV design during the mid-decades of the 1700's. These provided greater bodily comfort than any European forms then known, and were expressive of French tastes of those years, and of the fine artistic ability of their designers.**

**Characteristic of Period Is Lack of Straight Lines**

A characteristic of all side chairs is the double curve at the sides of the back which narrows at midway of its height—another instance of a complete avoidance of straight lines.

Seats such as are shown here are those found in homes of the wealthy, nobility, or middle class. We intend to show the more common types at another time—those that are now known as provincial furniture, with straw or rush seats.

The classic revival that blossomed in England during the 1760's under the influence of Robert Adam appeared in France at the same time, when the reign of Louis XV was 15 years from its end. Before its end, the taste of the day had turned to antiquity, and types shown here were going out of fashion. Liking for such soft frivolity as Boucher's art was displaced by admiration for comparatively austere modes of antiquity, as Greek and Roman works were called.

A decisive change in a country's taste does not start or end with a reign, however much a king or an emperor may attempt to have it. His character may advance or retard the development and expansion of culture, but the ceaseless striving of humanity for finer and still finer aspects of beauty in all that surrounds it, constantly produces fresh forms ever more suiting its progressive unfoldment in vision and capacity.

## Senator Morris Sheppard

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, who passed on today was dean of Congress in point of service, and sponsor of the national prohibition amendment.

As Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Sheppard was in charge of much important legislation in connection with the defense program. This included the Selective Service Act, the Nation's first comulsory peacetime military training law. He also was a member of the Senate Commerce, Irrigation and Reclamation, and Manufacturers Committees.

Mr. Sheppard, a Democrat, completed 38 years' service in Congress last Oct. 11. He was elected to the House in 1902 to succeed his father, and entered the Senate Jan. 29, 1913. Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina, first elected in 1908, ranks as dean of the Senate but he had no prior service in the House.

President Roosevelt issued a formal statement today praising the high character of the service Senator Sheppard had contributed to national councils, in which he said:

"Steadfast in conviction, he stood firmly by principle and conscience. In the work of the national defense, as chairman of the great Committee on Military Affairs, he was a tower of strength.

"Courteous, kindly, he had, besides superb courage, enthusiasm, and great charm of manner."


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# Invaded Nations to Express Faith In Victory in Easter Sunday Roll Call

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—An Easter Sunday roll call of Nazi-invaded nations of Europe, expressing faith in the eventual triumph of freedom, will be radiocast on April 13 under sponsorship of the Council for Democracy with addresses by prominent representatives of the governments in exile of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway and Poland.

Titled "We Shall Live Again," the radiocast will originate in New York, except in the cases of Princess Juliana, of the Netherlands, who will speak from Montreal, Canada, and Ignace Paderewski, who will speak for Poland from his residence in Palm Beach, Florida. Col. William J. Donovan, who has just returned from Europe and the Near East as observer for President Roosevelt, will represent the United States.

The program will be carried from 6:05 to 7 p. m. over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company and by short wave and the facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Broadcasting Company to countries the world over.

The speakers in addition to Princess Juliana and Mr. Paderewski will be Georges Theunis, Belgian Ambassador to the United States; Mme. Olga Hurban, American-born wife of the Czech Minister; Miss Eve Curie for France; Prince Jean, Heir Apparent to the Duchy of Luxembourg, and Crown Prince Olaf of Norway.

Music for the program will consist of traditional national and Easter music by composers of the nations represented, and performed by Dr. Charles Courboin, Belgian organist; Ladislas Kiepura, tenor; Yves Tinaire, French baritone; Madam Magnhild Fjeldheim, Norwegian soprano, Herman Ivarson, Norwegian singer, and the NBC Orchestra with chorus, conducted by Leon Barzin.

## 'Lone Ranger'

FARMINGTON, Mich., April 8 (AP)—The voice of the "Lone Ranger," known to thousands of radio listeners, was stilled today by the very hazard he sought to curb—highway traffic.

Earl W. Graser was killed in a Detroit suburb when his automobile hurtled out of control into the rear of a parked trailer. For months Mr. Graser in personal messages to the "Friends of the Lone Ranger" had used his program and his voice to promote traffic safety.

However, the "Lone Ranger" will continue to ride and "Hi, Yo Silver, Away!" will still be heard. WXYZ of Detroit, key of the 140-station network which radiocasts the program, announced that Brace Beemer, the original voice of the "Lone Ranger" for a few months at the program's start nearly 10 years ago, would resume his old role. Mr. Beemer is now the narrator for the program.


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# Friends of Animals Help Observe 75 Years of New Found Kindness

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—Animal lovers in all parts of the United States are joining this week in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York, first of its kind in America, the organization received its charter from the New York Legislature on April 10 in the horse-and-buggy year of 1866, and now has 600 affiliates through the country.

The late Henry Bergh, chief exponent of such an organization and first president of the society, is being honored during the observance as the father of animal welfare movements in the Western Hemisphere. His career as the son of a wealthy shipbuilder who became American Consul at St. Petersburg, Russia, when he returned to America in 1865 and began his national service as a humanitarian, will be dramatized for this year's observance in a moving picture short entitled "The Great Meddler." It will also feature a radio sketch by Albert Payson Terhune on the April 21 "Cavalcade of America" program.

Besides devoting himself to public education in the moral propriety of kindness to animals and the necessity for laws protecting animals from abuse, the A. S. P. C. A. founder also became a charter member of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## *Vacation Sacrifice Helped Battleship*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 8—Workers in several General Electric departments went without vacations last year to expedite equipment for the battleship North Carolina, it was recalled here today on the eve of commissioning the new warship three months ahead of schedule.

# President Admits Speedup But Declares It's Too Slow

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—The progress of America's vast arsenal program looks pretty good or seems to move distressingly slow, according to which side of the statistics come to the top first.

To present as clear a picture of what is being done, what remains to be done, and what might be done still better, here are both sides of the latest statistics obtained from President Roosevelt, the Office of Production Management, and the War and Navy Departments:

Greatly accelerated production is reported by Mr. Roosevelt, who announced that expenditures for construction and war materials in January, February, and March totaled $1,800,000,000, as compared with an outlay of only $1,400,000,000 for the preceding six months

This is money actually spent for defense work actually completed, but despite this increased tempo of accomplishment, the President declares it to be much, much too slow and admits that he is far, far from satisfied. There are, he says, a thousand reasons; he declines to name names or point the figure; he says human beings are to blame.

**Many Contracts Still Unlet**

While production on existing orders is evidently making notable progress, the OPM figures show that nearly one third of the money authorized for defense had not yet been converted into contracts on March 15.

The OPM officials disclose, for example, that the reservoir of contracts still to be let is more considerable than is generally appreciated despite the large outpouring of orders during the past six months.

Contracts awarded by the Army and Navy totaled $12,591,000,000 or 69 per cent of the $18,246,000,000 appropriated by Congress up to March 15—this not including the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease program which must be let in addition.

Finally, what might have been done still better? One answer is given by the Labor Division of the OPM which issued a bulletin today on "farming out methods" in which it declares that "we are not producing more than 30 per cent, certainly not more than 40 per cent, of what we could."

**Must Utilize All Resources**

American industry, it holds, has it in its power to effect a drastic increase in defense production "if we will only make use of all the resources which we have available." There are a great many companies, usually but not always of smaller size, which, it says, have far less work than they could and should be doing.

**Larger Companies Favored**

"The original reason," the report states, "for this uneven spread of business lay in the fact that both in Britain and the United States the Government procurement authorities have followed a policy of giving contracts chiefly to those stronger companies which it was felt could be relied on to do a good job.

"In the light of what has happened, probably more of an effort should have been made in the first place—and certainly should be undertaken now—to widen the opportunities for making direct bids on government work.

"However, even with a concentration of prime contracts as great as that which now exists, there is no reason why many of the actual operations on so complex a piece of equipment as a gun mount, airplane engine, tank or battleship should not be distributed by the firm which holds the prime contract among a very great number of other companies.

**President States Advance**

Illustrating the quickened pace of defense production, Mr. Roosevelt noted that whereas expenditures for aircraft, ships and ordnance averaged $116,000,000 a month through the last six months of 1940 they were running at about $197,000,000 in the first three months of this year.

New plant facilities constructed in the first three months of this year, he continued, accounted for an outlay of some $240,000,000 compared with the spending of $45,000,000 for this purpose in the last half of 1940.

The President also pointed out the expenditure of $550,000,000 for bases, stations and fortifications in the first quarter of 1941, compared with $330,000,000 in the last six months of 1940.

An acceleration in the rate of contract awards has become apparent in recent months—ever since Nov. 30, when contracts awarded amounted to $9,446,000,000, or 54 per cent of the enacted program of $16,559,000,000 on that date.

**Navy Got in Early**

The Navy got in ahead of the Army early in the program as far as letting contracts is concerned. Its awards as of Nov. 30 amounted to 59 per cent of its enacted program as against 54 per cent for the Army. This was largely because the bulk of the Navy work is construction of ships, plans for which had been prepared well beforehand.

Army contracts awarded as of March 15 totaled $6,005,000,000. Principal items in this total were: Airplanes, engines, and accessories, $2,108,000,000; guns, munitions, combat vehicles, $1,642,000,000; transport equipment, $225,000,000; posts, depots, stations, etc., $448,000,000; other equipment and supplies, $819,000,000; and industrial facilities, $763,000,000.

President Roosevelt met with five Southern Governors today to discuss their feeling that too much of the defense expansion was going to particular States and that the South was being neglected.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that the contracts must be awarded on the exclusive criterion of speed and efficiency of production and must be let on a national basis, not in accordance with the area or population of particular states.

He said that because of climate he felt sure that the South gets an especially large share of Army cantonments and that this would compensate for the necessary location of defense industries in other parts of the country.

# Halifax Sees Hitler Plan Upset

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9 — Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States told the Women's National Press Club here yesterday that he was confident that Reichsführer Hitler had been forced into active military operations in the Balkans "against his will."

Resistance to Nazi aggression by the small Nation of Yugoslavia, he said, had interfered with Herr Hitler's plan to keep that area at peace while he prosecuted his designs elsewhere.

The Ambassador described the Reichsführer's marching order as "a most revealing document," showing the "imperative need he felt for justifying his own policies before his own people."

"I would have more respect for him if he gave up his attempt to represent murder and theft as other than they are," he added.

Lord Halifax said he was "confidently looking forward" to the day when the people of Italy and Germany will realize how they have been misled and will turn against the parties in power.

The Ambassador reiterated his conviction that the war is a "struggle for a great moral cause and will be won by great moral forces. If we are determined to beat these evil things," he declared, "we must call upon the same qualities that Hitler and his forces are trying to master."

Asked to give the United States advice on how to handle strikes, the Ambassador was hesitant to draw a parallel between England's experience and the problems now troubling the United States, but he predicted that causes of industrial unrest will be removed as the Nation's sense of the emergency grows.

## *Fifth Avenue Group Urges Same Labor Day*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had the plea of the Fifth Avenue Association that he veto the bill which would advance the date of Labor Day this year from the first to the second Monday in September. Walter Hoving, President of the Association, "earnestly" protested the change as detrimental to the interests of retail trade. The bill for Sept. 8 observance, sponsored by State Senator Benjamin F. Feinberg, Plattsburg Republican, was passed in behalf of extended seasonal income for summer resort counties.


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# Seaway Plan Backed by U. S. Resource Unit

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Early completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway was recommended by the National Resources Planning Board in a report to Congress.

The "strategic location" of the Great Lakes area "with respect not only to domestic population, but also as a safe place for industry," the Board said, "demands the early completion of the St. Lawrence Canal to permit the navigation of ocean commerce to Great Lakes ports."

"This project," the Board added, "should have high priority."

In the development of the power resources of the St. Lawrence, the Board said, auxiliary power could be supplied by the numerous streams in the near-by Adirondack region of northern New York.

Power resources of these streams, the Board said, "could be utilized particularly to meet peak power loads of the system proposed for the St. Lawrence River if and when developed."

Although the St. Lawrence program has been the subject of controversy, the report continued, "the ultimate usefulness of the St. Lawrence for water power both for electric utility service and for industry is evident because of the immense amount of cheap power near a great pathway of commerce."

The Board proposed a well considered regional plan and some form of zoning control to preserve the recreational values of the St. Lawrence, especially in the Thousand Islands section.

# Matsuoka Confers With U. S. Envoy While in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, decided yesterday to prolong his stay in Russia three days, leaving April 13 instead of April 10 for Tokyo by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

This would give him more time in Moscow than he spent either in Berlin or Rome where he discussed Axis matters with leaders in those Capitals.

Mr. Matsuoka went for a long drive through Moscow yesterday morning, and lunched for three hours with the United States Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, in an atmosphere described as "extremely cordial."

Last night both Mr. Matsuoka and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff were guests of the Japanese Ambassador, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa. After dinner tonight as Mr. Molotoff's guests, Mr. Matsuoka expects to leave here for Leningrad. It will be a sentimental journey as he passed the early part of his career in that city when it was the Russian Capital and called St. Petersburg.

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# America: Slave or Free?

## 32 Dictators Outlaw Rule of Love; Churches Aid Economic Freedom

**"Religion is one of the aspects of spiritual oppression." The man who said that, Lenin, organized a State, Russia, which provides spiritual oppression under a fanatical faith it calls "dialectic materialism."**

**Communism denies spiritual freedom by denying God and unrealistically treating man as mere body and brain. Sidney and Beatrice Webb in their sympathetic study of the Soviets emphasize the effort to "remake man," but according to them the official model includes "no 'soul' other than the plainly temporary 'mind' of man."**

**Paul B. Anderson, in his "Church and State in the Soviet Union," says: "From the standpoint of religion, the essential aspect of dialectic materialism is its disavowal of the existence and hence of the action of God, whether in the creation, preservation or redemption of the world. By the same token, that primary quality of life which Christians believe to have been supremely revealed in Jesus Christ, love, is also absent."**

## Slave Way

The practical result of this absence of love has been the most hateful and ferocious regime of modern times. Russia is, of course, the most glaring totalitarian example of the attempt to destroy not only the liberties developed by religion but religion itself. Because the Greek Catholic Church in Russia had too often enslaved the people with material rites and superstitions, the Communist drive against it was both more popular and more effective than the Nazi attack on the German churches. Nowhere has Godlessness been so actively or barbarously promoted as by the Soviets, yet observers have estimated that half the people cling to their old faiths and refuse total allegiance to the Marxist "religion."

The much-advertised new Constitution of 1936 provides: "Art. 124. For the purpose of providing to citizens freedom of Conscience, the church in the U. S. S. R. is separated from the State, and the school from the church. Freedom for the conduct of religious cults and freedom for anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Like the Constitution's theoretical free elections, this does not mean religious liberty. There has been some easing of the most violent attacks, but every member of the Communist Party has to be an active atheist.

Religious associations are forbidden but reported to be increasing. No theological schools are open and 7,000 priests of the Greek Catholic Church were reported still in prison or prison camps in 1936.

On July 24, 1940, the Associated Press carried this item: "Moscow—New courses of anti-religious instruction will be introduced in high schools and universities throughout the Soviet Union, it was announced today."

### Insistence on Materialism

Marxism prides itself on a cold and undeviating objectivity, an undogmatic and "scientific" approach. But the "religion" of dialectic materialism is dogmatic in its very insistence on materialism; men never have and never will act as it decrees. Moreover the "religion" of Stalinism—personal despotism often seems to affect the party line more than philosophic Marxism—is dogmatic. These dogmatisms have specific effects on political, economic, and intellectual freedoms. Some are amusing.

For instance, in 1932, A. I. Stetsky, one of the party secretaries, complained about the slavish use of Marxist-Leninist labels. He listed paper after paper prepared for scientific or trade journals with titles like these: "The Dialectics of Graded Steel"; "Marxism and Surgery"; "On the Marxist-Leninist Theory in Farriery." From one on "Materialist Dialectics and the Fishing Industry" he quoted this: "Yet the swarm of fish in any ocean is ultimately not so much a dynamic object as a dynamic process in motion (to use philosophical language) in all its categories. It is in this the dialectical clarity of the fishing industry is to be found." This sort of thing could explain a lot of troubles with Soviet industry.

### Freedom Lost in Practice

It is only fair to point out that it was a high party official who complained of this foolishness and to say that observers declare it to be contrary to good Communist doctrine. However, the number of known instances and the familiar fact that personal rule makes for unthinking mimicry confirm the impression that if Communist doctrine holds any freedom it disappears in practice. The slogan, "We stand for the party in mathematics," describes only part of the standing required.

Case after case of artistic work put in a party strait-jacket or twisted in clownish fashion, has been cited by William Henry Chamberlin, formerly this newspaper's correspondent in Russia. His testimony, which carries the weight of 12 years of conscientious, on-the-ground observation is summed up in these words: "Both the sincere Christian who feels that under certain circumstances he must obey God rather than man and the skeptical humanist who acknowledges no authority higher than that of his own reason must always be spiritual outlaws under the yoke of the collectivist dictatorship."

Many effects of despotic dogmatism are not amusing. The shooting of thousands, the wreaking of vengeance on relatives, forced labor, seizure of property, the starving of hundreds of thousands in the Ukraine, constant terror and tyranny—these are not funny.

The picture is not all black. Schools have increased; women have won a new freedom, much of it good; superstitions have been thrown off as well as supplanted by new ones. But even in the economic field—Marxism's special province—Soviet claims cannot be accepted and damage must be weighed against some visible gains. State-operated industry has proved no panacea.

### Return to Modified Capitalism

Indeed, a return to many capitalist methods has been necessary. The peasant may now possess his house, his garden of three acres, one or more cows, and as many pigs and chickens as he may require.

Stakhanoffism seems to have been added to the Stalinist "religion" although in capitalist countries workers denounce it as the "speed-up." Wages are private property, and there is an income tax.

G. E. P. Gedye, writing to the New York Times on April 6, 1940, reported:

> Persons . . . whose incomes do not exceed 600 rubles a year are entirely exempt (from the income tax) . . . The top bracket (of taxation) is on incomes of more than 300,000 rubles a year.
>
> Apparently incomes have been "leveled off" at from below 600 rubles to "more than 300,000."
>
> Communist equality!

## Free Way

"Spiritual creativeness demands freedom." Even Leon Trotsky, destroyer of freedom, seems here to sense that "robotism" is not enough. Vice-President Wallace urging religion as "the most practical thing in the world," puts his finger on the fatal flaw in the Marxian imitation:

> Neither socialism nor communism meets the realities of human nature as I sense them. . . . They deal in the dry bones of the "economic man" and I crave in addition the flesh, and blood, and spirit of the religious and artistic man.

Those who have once known even in a measure the liberating power of spiritual freedom would feel "cabined and confined" by any system which leaves God out.

One of the striking facts of the present world struggle—primarily a mental and spiritual conflict—is the fact that no people seasoned in freedom has accepted totalitarianism—except at bayonet point. And it is no accident that time after time the religious man has stood in the forefront of resistance.

### Einstein Defends Churches

Hear Albert Einstein on this point. Recalling that in Germany the universities and newspapers failed, he says:

> Only the Church stood squarely across the path of Hitler's campaign for suppressing truth. I never had any special interest in the Church before, but now I feel a great affection and admiration because the Church alone has had the courage and persistence to stand for intellectual truth and moral freedom.

Dr. Einstein, a Jew and an agnostic, may be sensing now the secret that enabled those early Christians to overcome the power of Rome. Those were the days in which it was said, "See how those Christians love." It is this essential lubricant of spiritual love—the love for God and man enjoined by the two great Commandments—that is lacking from the Marxist machine. Why is it the "church alone has had the courage." Because, "perfect love casteth out fear."

Now there is no ground for self-righteousness in what is hopefully called Christendom. Too often such fearless love is expressed only in extremities. Too seldom are the Christian virtues, the divine attributes of kindness, purity, truthfulness, justice, reason, intelligence, courage and self-control expressed even by those who claim to be sons of God. Too often freedom fails for want of men reflecting these spiritual qualities. The "economic man" Mr. Wallace mentioned also stalks about in the partially Christianized democracies.

### Origin of "Economic Man"

Indeed, this fellow was not invented by Marx or Lenin. Some people think he came out of the Reformation, because by emphasizing the individual it released forces which wrought economic and industrial revolution.

The historian Froude holds John Knox responsible for the "Adam Smiths with their political economics, and steam engines, and railroads, and philosophical institutions and all the other blessed and unblessed fruits of liberty."

Many who followed Adam Smith in expounding laissez-faire economics pictured man as governed solely by material wants. Influenced by Darwin's survival-of-the-fittest theory or by the between-Sundays behavior of many professed Christians, they portrayed economic and social life as a dog-eat-dog affair.

F. W. Foerster has described the process:

> The struggle which Christianity inaugurated for the due recognition of the infinite value of the individual soul, has been abused to confine souls within the narrow prison of self-interest.

### Theory of Self-Interest

Adam Smith believed that the free interplay of self-interest would promote the common interest. Karl Marx, declaring that the interplay was not free because of unequal wealth, tried to merge self-interest in a socialized ownership and urged class war as a means.

In so far as either system treats men as merely economic and the self as material, it keeps them in a "narrow prison" indeed. But wherever the "religious man" is truly appreciated there is more freedom, including more economic freedom. To base conclusions on comparisons between backward, ill-equipped Russia and a modern industrial state would be unfair. Yet observers in Russia have recorded great economic damage—including the man-made famine which destroyed hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian peasants—that even a little Christian love would have prevented.

We cannot claim that all nominally Christian countries have achieved economic success or that pagan peoples have made no progress. But look around the world. Where are economic standards the highest? Make all allowances for climate, race, and raw materials. Then recognize that even economic progress has taught the "infinite value of the individual" as a child of God, his right to consideration, his obligation to serve.

Looking only at abuses, Marx and Lenin could say that "Religion is the opium of the people." Selfish men have tried to use it as such, and wherever the church becomes materialized it is an agent of oppression, but in the free countries today the churches are leading in movements to insure not only peace but justice between men and nations.

**The spiritual freedom resulting from a partial understanding that all men are brothers, having one loving, all-providing spiritual Father, has brought much freedom even in the economic world. The hope for more lies in better understanding and better practice of such concepts as that once expressed by Lord Lothian:**

> **Man lives by expressing the Love which is God. For the great mass of humanity this means doing useful things for one another, making boots, driving taxis, building houses, growing wheat, singing songs, writing newspapers . . . the exchange by which you render service to other people and they render it back to you. That is the only way men can live. As they become more spiritual the character of that will change, but it is always going to be a manifestation of love one to another.**

**No economic plan ever offered is so dynamic and freedom-giving as John's "Love one another."**

**Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.**

# Nazis By-Pass Spain as Risk While Nation Is Uncontrolled

*Continued from Page 1*

at the University of Salamanca have uniforms in their trunks—not improbably student uniforms. And that is the nearest anyone has come to locating a genuine military unit. The so-called troops which were reported to have poured in from Southern France at the time of the Santander fire were actually there for relief purposes, and were soon withdrawn.

### Force Reported Reduced

The best neutral military information—which is none too certain, to be candid—claimed that the German force on the Spanish frontier had actually been reduced in the past two months. At one time, there were as many as 15 crack divisions in the south of Unoccupied France. These are now understood to have given place to a much smaller number of more elderly troops.

There are plenty of German military missions in Spain, however. I was introduced to them immediately on crossing the Spanish frontier.

There, on the Spanish side, was a group of German officers seated at the most prominent table, busily engaged in studying military maps. Orderlies periodically came and went with messages. The officers acted quite at home and ignored the stares of the anti-fascist populace.

There are countless other military, economic, political and police "missions" at work in Spain today, according to the now familiar German pattern.

Their control, however, is not nearly as direct as in Italy.

### Nazi Advisers Summoned

The Germans usually act as advisers. They were called in, in most cases, by members of the Spanish Government who were at their wits' end over some knotty administrative problem.

Since the Spanish civil war, the Franco Regime has tried to set up a totalitarian state, economically, socially and in police power. The only men who were politically safe enough to be given the task of running this infinitely complex sort of system, were men with little or no experience and a gift for graft and incompetence. This is why the Spanish Government as a machine has almost fallen apart, compelling the leadership to call German technicians to the rescue.

The "Germans' man" in Spain, as he is called, is Ramon Serraño Suner, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Foreign Minister and party boss politician.

Señor Serrano Suner actually runs the government today. He has suddenly found himself in a big position for which he had little preparation save, perhaps, the delight in power. And his approach to his task is that of the typical Fascist mentality.

It is significant that he personally admired the Italians, until their recent collapse, even more than the Germans. It is not that he dislikes Germany, but rather that Benito Mussolini's colorful flair for personal rule appeals to him more than the grimly systematized German method. The Spaniard shares Signor Mussolini's flair for putting politics ahead of efficient administration. He also has a capacity for making personal enemies that is outstanding even in Spain, where personal criticism flourishes like the green bay tree.

### Enemies Are Numerous

There are any number of Spaniards who would gladly get rid of Señor Serrano Suner. I have talked to numbers of industrialists, financiers, landowners and churchmen who originally supported the Franco revolution. All of them earnestly assured me that their respective factions had overwhelmingly turned against the new fascist state. But none of them is willing or able to take over the Government. These groups are still regarded by the common people as their ancient upper-class enemies, and they could not rally sufficient political loyalty to govern.

General Franco himself is sedulously trying to bring about the legend that he, the leader or Caudillo, is above politics. He appears in public rarely, controls his publicity carefully, and confines himself to "arbitrating" when he cannot dodge a decision. Those who are in contact with him say that he is essentially a man of military mentality. He is appalled at the complexity of civilian government. He has foundered so often in the quagmire of Spanish personalist politics that he finally decided to leave politics as much as possible alone. He lets Serraño Suner direct the Party and the administration.

### Embassy Opportunity

General Franco is not pro-German but he cannot afford to be anti-German. He is, in fact, caught in the toils of the Fascist idea which he himself brought in. He placed the fascist clique at the head of the Party, and that clique in turn brought in German advisers. Together, the Spanish fascists and the German advisers form the German "fifth column" in Spain. They would let the Germans in, if the Germans insisted. Meanwhile they would not tolerate that General Franco should go against them. They know that Spain is an ideal landing place for the British—protected by the Pyrenees and exposed on three sides to the full use of seapower. The German element is taking no chances that Franco would invite the British in.

So General Franco goes on compromising with the fascist element which he himself might otherwise be glad to be rid of, and hopes that the Germans will not insist on taking Gibraltar.

Under these favorable circumstances, the Germans are busily improving their opportunity in Spain. Their embassy in Madrid is a dynamo of activity, and barely can hold an enormous, expanding staff. Police and Nazi party men keep the influential German-speaking element in Spain under tight control. Propagandists spoon-feed the Spanish press, and its voluminous output so dominates the newspapers that neutrals refer to the "Spanish language branch of the German press."

The Spaniards manage to find some wry humor in the situation.

When it was reported abroad that food was being shipped from Spain to Germany, the German Ambassador gave out an indignant denial. He would give 1,000 pesetas, he said, to anyone who would step forward and offer proof of such shipments.

The Spaniards laughed between their teeth. No one had showed any relish, they remarked, to spend 1,000 pesetas in a dungeon.

### Trade On Restricted Basis

Then there was the incident of the Roman Catholic vestments. "With the compliments of Germany," as a notice said, selections of richly embroidered ecclesiastical robes and jeweled altar pieces were displayed in various parts of Spain as gifts of the German hierarchy to Spain. I saw such a display in the window of the German travel bureau on the Calle Alcala, one of the big avenues of Madrid.

The local priests, of course, lost no time in spreading the report that these were robes which the Nazis had plundered from German churches and now were "giving" to Spain.

The Germans are trading with Spain to a restricted extent. There is some olive oil going northward; how much, it is impossible to say. This is one of the chief products of Spain, and as the British recognize tactfully, a neutral country has to do some trading with both sides. There have been reports of a small amount of scrap metal also going to Germany; but in view of the harvest of scrap in near-by France, I doubt the quantity is great.

Spanish copper and iron, olive oil, wines and fruits are also being shipped through the British Empire, and the British in Madrid are not displeased at the proportion of trade coming their way.

The Germans and the Spaniards have jointly prepared for an operation against Gibraltar and the straits. Friends of mine pos-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

### Crusdde

**By Roger William Riis**

Former Associate Editor of Collier's, and son of Jacob Augustus Riis, Danish immigrant who became one of America's great humanitarians.

It may be that the democratic way will not overcome the totalitarian way until and unless the democracies somehow crusade under the banner of the church.

How can we defeat the destructive dynamics of Nazi-ism and Communism unless we employ the constructive dynamics of the spirit?

"To love God," says one minister, "is to believe, despite every appearance to the contrary, that slavery, war and crippling poverty can be banished from the earth, and that conditions favorable to the highest development of the human spirit can be created."

That is extraordinarily practical Christianity. In fact, I cannot distinguish it from the democratic ideal in action.

In The American Mercury (Reader's Digest, Jan. 1941)

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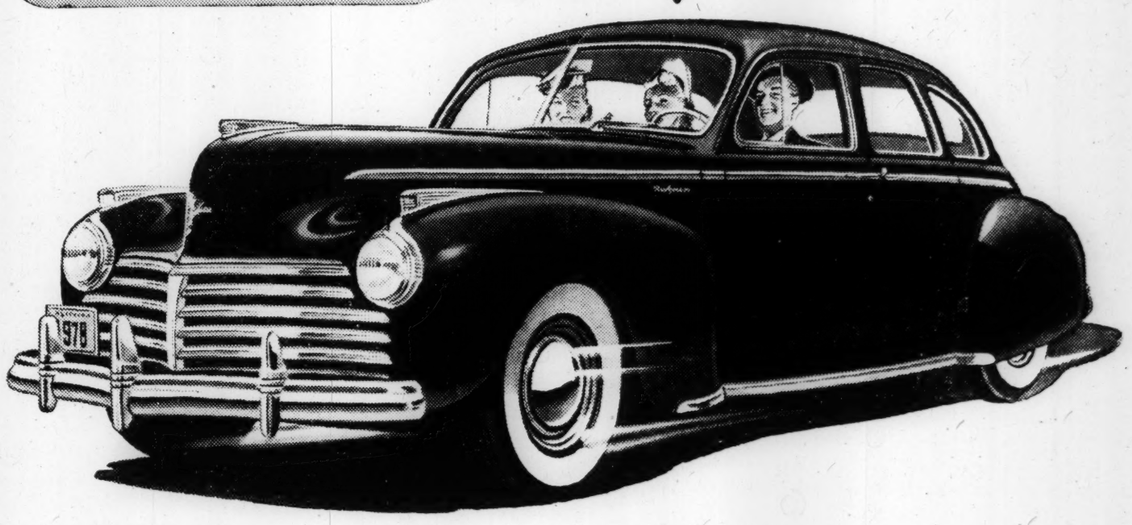

SOME CARS make you do a lot of gear shifting and clutch pushing because they haven't the power to handle tough jobs in "high".

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# Nazis Subject Denmark to Looting; Danes Review a Year of Occupation

COPENHAGEN, via Berlin, April 9 (AP)—Denmark passed the first year under German occupation better than it dared anticipate, the Government said on the eve of the anniversary of the entrance of German troops into the country.

A statement said: "It serves no purpose to conceal the fact that the events of April 9, 1940, rested heavily upon everybody, but thanks to the population's dignified attitude and the German Army's consideration of the Danish national feelings we have come through the year under more favorable circumstances than we dared hope at the occupation's start."

## Axis Takes All

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Denmark, forced to move further and further into the new German economic order, is facing the possibility of a serious impairment of domestic finances due to the heavy costs of German occupation, according to findings of the Department of Commerce here.

The Nation's financial position already is suffering from loss of important markets and resultant internal shortages in essential feedstuffs and other raw materials, it is pointed out in a recently published report of the Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The budget for the year ending March, 1939, showed a surplus of 23,500,000 (nominally $4,500,000), while estimates for the current budget show an estimated deficit of 66,700,000. If German occupation costs, now being advanced by the National Bank, eventually were added to the Danish budget, the deficit would be increased to a possible 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 kroner annually, the report states.

The report makes clear that the internal financial situation is due largely to economic disruptions resulting from the loss of overseas trade markets, and the necessity of trading with Germany on Germany's own terms.

### Denmark Lacks Feedstuffs

With normal overseas markets—principally the United Kingdom—cut off from Denmark, Germany is taking well over half of the total of Denmark's exports, the report shows. Aside from the fact that Germany and other sources on the continent do not supply Denmark with its necessary feedstuffs, incorporation in the German economic order has had the effect of maintaining the level of Danish exports, while imports have shrunk.

Thus foreign exchange liabilities which in March of last year totaled 37,800,000 kroner, had been replaced by net claims of 369,000,000 in October of the same year. Practically all of this amount represented claims in the official clearing account with Germany, the report states. Under former trading conditions with the United Kingdom this claim would be paid off in the free-exchange system. Now, however, the claims resting upon Germany can only be paid off in barter with Germany.

The fact that Germany cannot supply Denmark with necessary feedstuffs is reflected in the decline of cattle, poultry, and pigs. From July, 1939, to November, 1940, the number of cattle was reduced from 3,271,000 to 2,976,000; hogs were reduced from 3,182,800 to 2,528,000; and chickens from 33,296,000 to 11,260,000.

Deficiencies in stocks of raw materials also are reflected in the decline of industry following the occupation by German troops, reaching in August, 1940, the lowest index recorded since 1923.

At the same time, the report shows, unemployment has increased and wholesale prices have risen sharply.

### Cost of Living Rises

There are indications, the report states, that Denmark's cost of living is among the highest of any nation on the continent.

To meet these internal conditions and to make the necessary adjustment for changing their system of one based on world contacts to one based upon continental relationships, the Government has had to introduce laws governing labor, trade, and consumption, which resemble those of a completely controlled economy, the report goes on to state.

The Government has had to take over control of wages, basing them on the cost-of-living index. Control of prices has had to be tightened, and the rations list has had to be extended to include gasoline, fuel oil, lubricating oil, sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, and other supplies such as cheese and soap.

## Sweden and Norway Sign Export Pact

*By the Associated Press*

Stockholm, April 9

A Swedish-Norwegian clearing agreement signed yesterday will involve Swedish exports of grains and foods valued at 55,000,000 kronor (about $13,000,000) and imports of Norwegian products valued at 60,000,000 kronor.

Sweden expects to export, among other things, 10,000 tons of corn, 500 tons of pork, 1,000 tons of sugar, 2,000 tons of syrup and 2,450 tons of oats and beans.

Norway is to export herring, fertilizers, and metals.

**By William H. Stringer**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—Denmark, before the Nazi invasion one of the most prosperous nations of Europe, is increasingly the victim of "systematic looting" by its Nazi occupants, Danish trade and official sources declared here today on the first anniversary of the April 9, crossing of the Danish border by German troops.

Nevertheless, they said, there is little sabotage in Denmark. The resistance of the Danes, though increasing, is for the most part mental and moral—a cold-shouldering of Germans, a polite but firm refusal to co-operate, an emphasizing of Danish nationalism and culture.

As representatives of the 400,000 persons of Danish descent in the United States joined today with Norwegians, Finns and Swedes to observe the invasion date, Danish spokesmen painted a picture of rising distaste for Nazi rule in Denmark as the full meaning of totalitarian control was brought home by growing requisitions and repressive measures. At the same time they stressed that Denmark is still the best treated of any occupied country of Europe.

### Unity Need Stressed

Balancing credits against the debits of Nazi overlordship, Danes, Norwegians and other Scandinavians, acting together in church observances and radio hookups, stressed the need for a united Scandinavia in the future. Only by united effort, leaders stressed, could Scandinavia, home of liberal democracy, hope to pull its proper weight in the coming effort to build a better world on democratic ideals.

Denmark today, official sources declared, maintains its own government—but only to outward appearances. The King remains, the Cabinet sits, Consulates are open all across the world, and a Parliament functions. Actually, it was stressed, all governmental forms except the Crown operate under German duress.

Germans, it was said, are located "in every key position," and several bills proposed in the Danish Parliament have been changed entirely on orders from Berlin.

"The press is not directly under censorship," stated Dr. Hans Gluckstadt, political economist, just arrived in the United States via Siberia. "But the editors know what will happen if they print objectionable matters. Consequently, the Danish papers contain little news, and the Danes pay little attention to them."

### "Freezing Chilliness" for Nazis

Faced with these controls, the Danes have evolved their own form of dissent. Without the natural mountain defenses of Norway and utterly at the German mercy, their resistance has taken the form of strenuous non-co-operation and of a strong upsurge of nationalism.

"Many of them now simply will not look in the direction of the Germans they meet in the streets," Dr. Gluckstadt declared: "They behave with dignity and a freezing chilliness toward the 'guests' from the south."

Danish nationalism bursts forth in cheers for King Christian when he takes his daily ride. More than this, it has burgeoned in a wave of singing. News dispatches tell how the people, denied the rights to public assembly, have gathered in throngs in cities and villages to sing songs of nationalism and hymns in praise of their language and their customs.

A crowd numbering 200,000 gathered in Copenhagen on one occasion. On another, a leading Copenhagen daily, "Politiken," offered a prize of 1,000 crowns for a new song to Denmark. The prize-winner was a librarian at the city library, whose composition stressed national unity, freedom and peace. Now, it is declared, Nazi authorities are seeking to suppress song-fest assemblies.

### Arsenal and Larder

Meanwhile, official sources here said, Denmark has become an arsenal and fortress as well as a larder for Germany. Several Danish shipyards have been forced to repair German warships, at Danish expense. Along the west coast of Jutland are new German defense works in a zone 10 to 30 miles wide, and several airfields as efficient and as large as any the Luftwaffe boasts have been built in Denmark—again at Danish expense. Danish merchant vessels have been taken over by the German Government wherever found, and many freight cars which have clicked over the rails into Germany have never made the return trip.

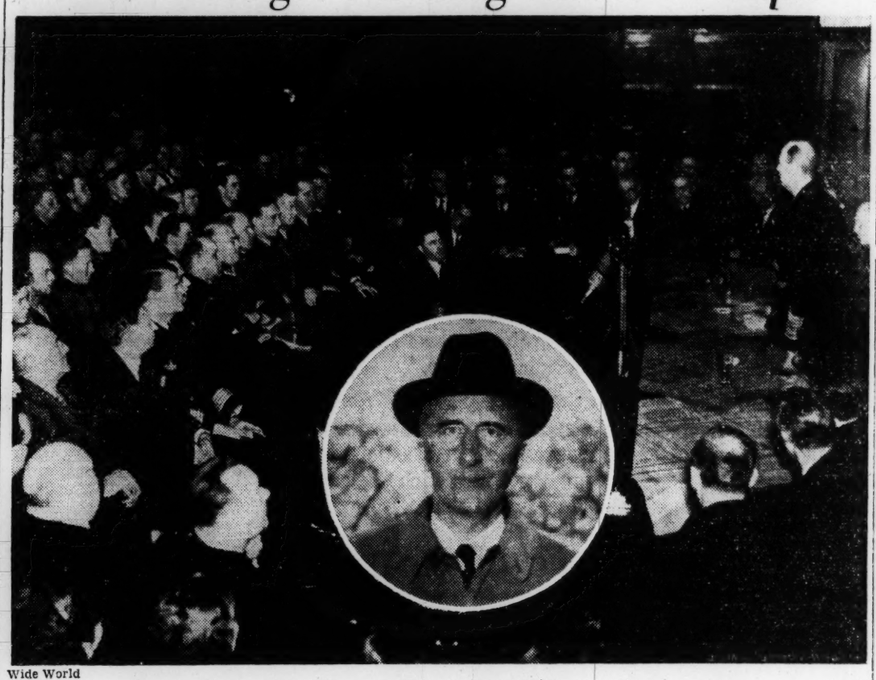
Dr. Gluckstadt reported that Denmark, despite its privations, has managed to enjoy a certain "false prosperity," based on the fact that merchants and farmers have been able to sell every item on their store shelves and every bushel of grain—to Germany.

"Despite this, the Danes realize they are being robbed," he added, "because everything the Germans requisition is paid for in Danish money by the Danish National Bank, and in return the Bank receives only I.O.U.'s from the Germans."

At the end of 1940, financial sources added, the clearing account of the Danish National Bank, covering goods exported to Germany, showed a debit balance against the Nazis of 412,000,000 kroner. Other debits from other sources, it is said, may have increased the figure to 2,000,000,000 kroner today. In return for the heavy shipments of Danish goods and farm products into Germany, the Reich was to send Denmark coal, raw materials for its factories and machinery, but to date the payments have been largely confined to a few shiploads of coal.

The disruption of internal economy caused by loss of foreign trade has been often reiterated. Its most apparent effect has been seen in drastic cuts in the Nation's dairy, cattle and poultry industries, necessitated by lack of foreign-grown foodstuffs.

## The Courage of a King and of a People



Wide World

**Norse Know No Retreat From Stand Against Aggression**

**King Haakon of Norway is seen addressing the 300 Norwegian patriots taken to London from the Lofoten Islands after the islands were seized by the British in a daring raid recently. They gave the King a long cheer before he spoke to them. Inset: Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States.**

# Big German Army Required To Keep Norwegians Subdued

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—The story of Norway's first year since the Nazi invasion is told in "Norway Does Not Yield," a report published by the American Friends of German Freedom, of which Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor at Union Theological Seminary, is chairman. The author is described as an anti-Nazi exile from Germany who is continuing his work in Scandinavia. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway when the Nazis loosed their surprise attack on April 9, wrote the introduction.

Describing the course of the invasion, the pamphlet lists Nazi rules of polite "invasion etiquette," reports the search for "Norwegian puppets" and deals with the "Nazification" of Norway. The Nazi "new way of life" is presented step by step as working through control of employment, dissolution of local self-government, invasion of schools and churches, suppression of free speech and assembly, attempts to "Nazify" business and labor and to co-ordinate athletic organizations.

### Big Army Required

The pamphlet affords a dramatic review of Germany's difficulties in subjugating a democratic people after defeating them on the field of battle, reporting that the Nazis are forced to maintain an army of 250,000 soldiers in Norway, a ratio of one soldier for every 10 Norwegians. In addition, the Gestapo, or German secret police, in Norway has been augmented by 10,000, a ratio of one to every 250 persons.

While at first the Nazis attempted to use the velvet glove in their occupational measures, the report continues, Norwegian resistance led to sterner measures. Norwegian police have been stripped of all power except traffic regulation, and Nazi Youth Troopers and Norwegian Nazis, or Quislingists, have all other police powers.

When the Norwegians, after five months of negotiations, refused to depose King Haakon, the Nation was declared a German protectorate. Since then, the pamphlet continues, resistance has grown. When Major Quisling attempted a lecture tour, Norwegians beat his attendant Norwegian Nazi troopers. School teachers refused to teach Nazi doctrines, and pupils booed the few who attempted it.

### Churches Defiant

The churches in defiance continued to hold public prayers for King Haakon, while the press wrote around and through censorship regulations, and railroad and power lines were cut during storms.

As a result, the Nazis established one concentration camp at the former Ulven Military Training Station and another in Oslo. In January, the report says, this camp was filled to capacity with "unsatisfactory Norwegians."

# No Cost Too High for Freedom, Sweden Says

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, April 9—Sweden stands together with Finland, as a northern bastion of democracy, prepared to make any sacrifice to retain its freedom, Wollmar F. Bostrom, Swedish Minister to the United States, declared last night at a Forefathers' and Founders' Day dinner of the Swedish Colonial Society here.

While Sweden has been forced by the war to increase its trade with Germany, gossip about Germany stripping Sweden of essential goods was baseless, Mr. Bostrom declared. Appealing for American sympathy and understanding of Sweden's position in the world crisis, he stressed that his nation would prove remarkably stony ground for the cultivation of anti-democratic ideas.

### Looking Back 303 Years

Mr. Bostrom said in part:

Once more the Swedish Colonial Society has met in this historic American city to honor the men and women who 303 years ago disembarked from the Kalmar Nyckel on the shores of the Delaware. As Sweden's representative I feel proud that present-day America remembers this event, and it is both a pleasure and an honor to all Swedes to be reminded each year in this way that people of Swedish stock have taken part in the building of this great republic.

In this connection I should also call attention to something that is often forgotten when the contributions of the Swedes and other northern people to the new country are discussed. Through them a steady stream of new ideas and new fruitful impulses went back to our own country from the United States.

The great popular movements which grew up in Sweden at the end of the last century and which slowly but surely converted the old Swedish constitutional system into a modern democracy, had been inspired to a great extent by former emigrants to America. During the decades before and after the turn in the century Sweden received strong impulses from the West, which set their permanent stamp on the social and cultural reforms that now are the pride of our own generation.

### Made Swedes Feel at Home

This mutually helpful exchange of ideas between the United States and the Northern countries in Europe did not come to an end when the main stream of Scandinavian emigration began to dry up during the years before and immediately after the first World War. One could rather say that it has been stimulated and increased.

Here in the United States much interest and appreciation has been shown for what our own country has been able to accomplish in a socially and economically sensible organization of the community, whether local or national, while Sweden, perhaps more than any other European country, has utilized the gains of American scientific research and engineering progress.

The similarity between your civilization and ours has become ever plainer to the Swedish people. This feeling of a common share in the fundamental values of human existence has caused Sweden as well as the other Northern countries to look on America as the great democratic sister nation—as another country that is far from foreign.

### Part Played by Culture

Let me give but one concrete example, which tells more than many long theoretical explanations. Last fall, that is during the hard and bitter fall of 1940, when all faith in freedom and democracy seemed more vain than ever in a darkened Europe, there was presented at the Royal Dramatic Theater in Stockholm the beautiful American play by Maxwell Anderson, "Key Largo."

This drama, a glorification of the love of liberty which overcomes all fear and which sacrifices everything in the battle against brutal oppression, became the great inspiring event in the year's literary life in Sweden. For months the drama has been played before thrilled audiences in the provinces as well as in Stockholm.

Beyond a doubt, the faith in freedom and humanity, which it expresses, American and universal at the same time, conveyed a much needed message of cheer to the Swedish people, when together with their Finnish brothers, they found themselves as an isolated outpost guard for spiritual liberty and popular self-government.

### Not Wholly Blameless

Many severe judgments have been passed on the small democracies ever since the new war began. The hardest criticisms have been leveled at the Scandinavian countries and particularly Sweden.

Now, I do not want to assert that we have been without blame. The small nations of the North could have been better prepared. They could have built up a united front, which would have placed the aggressor before a more difficult problem than he did have to meet.

But do we not share this blame with others? Were the other democracies, even the large ones, better prepared? Had they been more united, had they shown more foresight, more resoluteness in action? After ripe consideration, who has the good conscience to throw the first stone?

When the new world war broke out in September, 1939, Sweden like her neighbors elected to be neutral. It was the only possible policy.

So far Sweden has been able to hold to this policy. Our neutrality stands intact; we have preserved our independence.

## U. S. Won't Forget, Promise to Olav

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to Crown Prince Olav of Norway on the anniversary of the German invasion of that country, said today, "America will never forget the gallant fight against invasion and the continuance of this fight to regain Norwegian independence."

The Crown Prince, who has been dividing his time between his family here and the "Little Norway" air training camp in Canada, radiocast the message from Boston by short wave in Norwegian and English.

The President's message:

"My dear Crown Prince Olav:

"On this anniversary of the treacherous German attack on a peaceful neighbor, we want you to know, and through you, your father, the King, and the people of Norway, that America will never forget the gallant fight against invasion and the continuance of this fight to regain Norwegian independence.

"Neither will America ever forget the fundamental, underlying right of the Norwegian people to work out, in their own way, their own lives and destinies in the days to come, as they have done for many centuries in the past.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

# 'Fight Until Victory' Pledged By Norse Ambassador to U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—King Haakon's temporarily exiled Norwegian Government, speaking through its Minister in Washington, declared today that the Norwegian people are fighting a winning resistance to "Nazi terror" and pledged that his countrymen will "stay in this fight until victory has been won."

The most ruthless repression of the German invasion cannot crush the independence of Norwegians, the loyal government's envoy to the United States, Wilhelm Morgenstierne said. In grim observance of his homeland's first year of occupation by Reich troops he stated that Norway's "irreducible" war aims were:

To clear Norwegian soil of every foreign invader.

To join with our friends and allies in muzzling permanently the ruthless aggressors, which for some time have been running amuck in the world challenging the peace, freedom and very existence of civilized peoples.

### Nation Still at War

"The central fact today," he pointed out, "on this solemn anniversary is that Norway is formally and actually at war with the country which fell upon us. Our soldiers, sailors and pilots are training in Norwegian camps in Great Britain and Canada. Our warships are fighting side by side with our friends and allies, the British. Our great merchant marine of about 4,000,000 tons and 25,000 sailors, is sailing the seven seas under the Norwegian flag and Norwegian management, carrying supplies to our common battlefront."

Mr. Morgenstierne does not minimize the suffering, destruction and deterioration which the Nazi occupation has brought to Norway and with biting irony he lists the "blessings" which the "new order" has heaped upon his country. He cited these as "representative facts":

That meat has been practically unobtainable in Norwegian towns since January; that rations permit only 40 grams of butter a week, 200 grams of sugar a week and 225 grams of bread a week.

### Nazi Recruits Few

That during two months of hostilities in Norway more houses were destroyed than in four months of war in Finland but that almost no reconstruction has been carried on since last summer; that in consequence many families have been living in tents during the entire winter.

That in spite of a relatively large increase in unemployment—in a country which formerly had almost none—only 500 Norwegian workers have yielded to Nazi pressure and accepted jobs in Germany, the Nazi plan being to recruit at least 20,000 Norwegians for work in the Reich.

That by October, 1940, Norway's exports had declined by 50 per cent, her imports by 70 per cent, and that up to March, 1941, the Nazis had taken 1,700,000,000 crowns from the Bank of Norway mainly to pay expenses of the German army of occupation.

That shortage of coal has resulted in great hardships not only for the population during the winter but has seriously crippled many Norwegian industries.

Despite these hardships and tragedies, Mr. Morgenstierne said that Norway is grateful that its people from the first moment chose the path of honor and resistance.

"Today Norway is definitely and prominently amongst the nations which did not submit, but challenged the aggressor and fought—and fights now—for freedom, popular government, and international decency," the Minister said.

### "As Day Follows Night"

"Not only the free Norwegians abroad but our hard-pressed countrymen at home, who are standing up so magnificently against the Nazi terror, realize with deep satisfaction that we are on the right and winning side in this world war of liberty—the most momentous crusade in human history. As sure as day follows night, men of good will in all lands shall repel the onslaught of the powers of barbarism and darkness against all that civilization means and is.

"Our heart goes out in this hour to the people of Norway under the iron heel of the oppressors, but whose spirit is unbroken and marches on. It goes out to the British and their inspired leader and all their allies, who today with unsurpassed valor are bearing the brunt of battle.

"Our gratitude and admiration go out to the President of the United States, who with extraordinary vision for years has perceived and understood the deadly threat facing the world today and who with unequalled clarity and force has given expression to the thoughts and aspirations of free men and women everywhere."

# Dutch Labor Defies Nazis

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—Failure of Germany to win over workers in the Netherlands is described in a report describing labor's resistance to Nazi attempts to "co-ordinate" Netherlands trade unions.

The report, contained in a bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions at London, said that when the Nazis surged in Holland they had hopes of winning Netherlands workers by "vague phrases about national socialism." However, the unorganized Protestant and Roman Catholic workers remained unimpressed, it was declared, and the trade unions likewise have turned a deaf ear.

Equally disappointing to the Nazis, it was added, was the discovery by the new Commissar of the Netherlands Trade Union National Center, upon taking office, that union funds totaling 5,000,000 guilders, or about $2,500,000 at peacetime rates of exchange, had been transferred to Britain shortly before the invasion. This sum is now in safekeeping, the report stated, held ready to finance the restoration of the trade-union movement in the Netherlands when Germany is defeated.

"As had happened in other organizations, individual trade unions decided to destroy membership lists and records to leave the Nazis nothing to work on," the report continued. "The members of the N. V. V. (Dutch National Center) have been well schooled in the lessons of organization, and were not fooled by the pro-Nazi turncoats appointed to replace expelled trade union officials. All of the officials could not be replaced—there were 3,000 of them."

### *For Eating in August*

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Every Senator today received an Easter present from Vice-President and Mrs. Wallace. It was a decorative box of sweet-corn seed for planting on April 15.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# Roosevelt Transfers 10 Cutters To Britain to Fight 'Subs'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—Hastening action to help Great Britain keep open the vital shipping lines of the North Atlantic, President Roosevelt today authorized the immediate transfer of 10 depth-bomb-equipped, submarine-chasing Coast Guard cutters to the British Navy.

This is the first release of American naval vessels under the Lend-Lease Act. No valuation has yet been fixed. That is a detail which will be settled later. Speed is the need, and they are now being readied and will be turned over at once to British crews at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Each of the cutters being released for Atlantic patrol and convoy duty is capable of a cruising radius of 8,000 miles, and cutters of similar design, size, and equipment did effective anti-submarine work in the first World War.

Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, announced the transaction, and while he declined to give out the details or the names of the ships, he did announce that they were all built between 1928 and 1932. He said it would be for the correspondents, not him, to speculate on what cutters have been transferred.

No speculation would appear to be necessary. Only 10 Coast Guard cutters were built during the four years of 1928 to 1932, and they are all of the 250-foot, 1,795-ton class. They are the Tahoe, the Pontchartrain, the Chelan, the Saranac, the Mendota, the Champlain, the Shoshone, the Sebago, the Itasca, and the Cayuga.

The Navy Department said that while the vessels involved in this latest ship transfer are older craft, they are suitable for convoy duty against sumbarines. Numerous of them have, in fact, been in use in patrolling the 300-mile neutrality belt proclaimed by the Declaration of Panama. They are, of course, not as fast as destroyers, but have a speed greater than submerged submarines. It is expected that the British will equip them with anti-aircraft guns before putting them into duty.

Two of the cutters understood to have been included in the transfer group—the Itasca and the Shoshone—were assigned last month to the Bering Sea patrol. Their job is to cover the annual northward migration of the Pacific seal herd to the Piribilof Islands. The Shoshone was believed to have left the Bering Sea patrol recently and come to the Atlantic coast.

The Champlain recently was on the iceberg patrol in the North Atlantic.

America's Coast Guard establishment, after the transferal of the 10 small sub-chasers to Britain, will have seven cutters of the 327-foot class, all of latest design and equipment, built in 1936 and 1937, four of the Haida class built in 1921, six 165-foot cutters and 17 165-foot patrol boats.

## Silhouette of Wartime Britain

Wide World

**Guardians of Democracy Cross Skyline**

**A contingent of the Green Howards, on patrol somewhere in Britain, is silhouetted briefly against the sky as its members carry on a constant search for Germans who may attempt to invade the heavily fortified island from the sea or from the air via parachutes. Photo, passed by the British censor, was taken by a member of the Green Howards.**

# Situation in Iraq Obscure; Cabinet Affirms British Pact

CAIRO, April 9 (AP)— The Iraq Cabinet, formed recently after a coup d'état by the Nationalist military leader, Sayid Rashid El Gailani, has issued a statement, it was reported here yesterday, charging Prince Regent Abdul Ilah, who has fled the country, with an attempt to usurp the throne.

The Regent is reported to have sought refuge with his uncle, Emir Abdullah, at Amman, Trans-Jordan.

The Regent, who first fled from Baghdad to Basra on the Persian Gulf after the coup, charged April 4 in a nation-wide broadcast from there that Iraq Army officers who carried out the overthrow of the Government were "instruments in the hands of foreigners."

He asked that the new Government be thrown out, although the Cabinet issued a statement of policy announcing that Iraq would faithfully carry out the British-Iraq treaty of friendship and alliance.

The British have not yet recognized the new regime on grounds that the mass of people in Iraq appear to be opposed to the principles and aims of the clique which seized power.

## Clash in Iraq

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The German radio broadcast today what it termed a report from Baghdad that "fighting has broken out between British air units in Iraq and Iraq army units."

The radiocast, heard by NBC, added:

"The Prime Minister issued a proclamation outlining the aims of the new Government as: (1) Keeping Iraq out of the war. (2) Honoring international treaties. (3) Development of closer relations with Arab and non-Arab nations."

Britain holds rights to air bases in Iraq, primarily for the defense of the Mosul oilfields.

# Mrs. Harriman: Must Deliver Arms; Plan Convoy Rally

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—America's job is to deliver war materials to Allied ports, and, "if that means convoys, we should convoy without further question or delay," Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway when the Nazis over-ran that country, declared today.

Mrs. Harriman today became the Vice Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and Chairman of the Woman's Division.

"Why should we pay higher taxes and work longer hours if the fruits of our labor are to be lost?" Mrs. Harriman asked. "Every ship that is sunk: every cargo that goes down is a help to Hitler.

"Our greatest danger lies in the apathy of some sections of this country. It is not yet awake to the imperative demand of the hour for intensive action."

Exactly one year ago, she recalled, she saw the German invasion of Norway, and it was effected, she said, by the treachery, not of Norwegians, but of the German Government, which three days earlier had sent a laudatory telegram to Norway pledging that its neutrality would be respected.

In a move to prepare American thought for the necessity of convoys the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies will hold a rally at Madison Square Garden May 7, to be addressed by spokesmen for the conquered democracies of Europe and the two Balkan countries now battling German aggression.

Ernest W. Gibson, National Chairman, in outlining the rally's purpose to 100 Committee workers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, expressed his apprehension over American thinking which refused to recognize what a triumphant Nazi totalitarianism would mean to America.

"Our task," he declared, "is to convince the American people that Hitler means exactly what he says when he proclaims that he intends to conquer the world. In view of the progress he has made, they ought to be able to get that into their heads. And when they do, they won't quibble about working seven days a week or 24 hours a day to produce materials, they won't quibble about seeing those materials delivered."

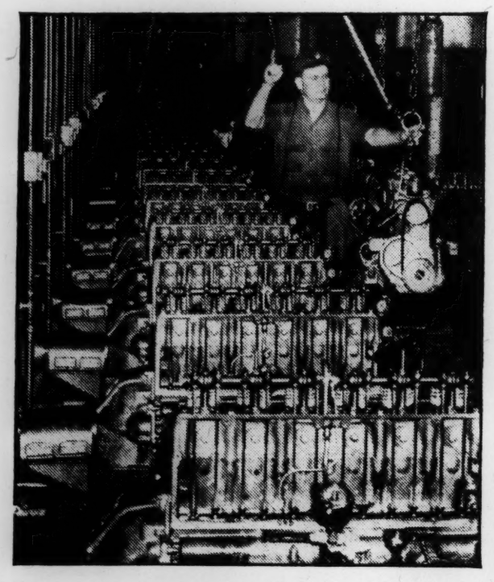
Dr. Frank Kingdon, New York, Chairman, warned against the idea that the passage of the lend-lease bill left nothing further to do. A minority group in America, he declared, finds itself "intoxicated by what it calls peace," and frightened by the very word "war."

George Field, New York, Secretary, said Supreme Court Justice Frank E. Murphy had been asked to speak for America; Sigrid Undset, the author, for Norway; Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist, for Czechoslovakia; Prof. A. J. Barnouw, of Columbia University, for The Netherlands; Dr. Franz Van Couwelaret, Belgian Minister of State-in-Exile, for Belgium, and Maximillian F. Wegrzynek, publisher, for Poland. Spokesmen for Greece and Yugoslavia will be announced later.


# Already On The Job!

. . . and thousands more Chevrolet trucks are on the way, to meet the needs of National Defense!

Former Janesville Chevrolet and Fisher Body employees, now serving with the armed forces of the U. S. A., inspect newly delivered Chevrolet trucks at Camp Beauregard, La.



Placing motors on test blocks at Chevrolet plant, Flint, Mich. Motors are shipped from this plant to be assembled in U. S. Army trucks at Chevrolet Assembly Plants throughout the country, in addition to assembly operations at Flint.

This nation has summoned all Industry to its side and given Industry the biggest job in the world—the job of producing for National Defense.

To Chevrolet, months ago, in the earliest days of the emergency, there came an urgent call for trucks—*and still more trucks*—for the U. S. Army.

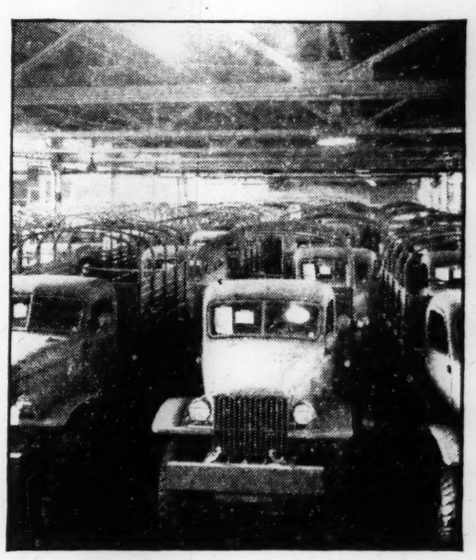
Today, it is a pleasure to report to the American people that great numbers of Chevrolet trucks are *already on the job* at Army camps in all parts of the country.

Thousands of additional Chevrolet trucks are on the way. . . . Other thousands will continue to roll off our assembly lines as long as they are needed. . . . Smoothly, steadily, in ever-increasing numbers, to help meet one of the most vital needs of modern defense—*an army equipped to move swiftly over any type of ground.*

America has helped to make the Chevrolet Division of General Motors one of the largest manufacturing units in the world; and, of course, America can count on Chevrolet to contribute its full share to the biggest job in the world—National Defense.

# CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Corporation*, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



The Chevrolet 4 x 4 is a widely used Army truck. Long lines are shown awaiting shipping instructions at the Oakland, California, Chevrolet Assembly Plant. A concrete example of the part Chevrolet is playing in providing this country with an army equipped to move swiftly over any type of ground.

The modern military maxim is, "Men without machines are as helpless as machines without men." America wants both for adequate defense. Here men of the U. S. Army are lined up for a drive-away of new trucks from the Chevrolet Assembly Plant at Atlanta, Ga.

# U. S. to Employ 69 Ships Seized in Nation's Ports

*Continued from Page 1*

sure that eminent legal authority would support the action under the present state of limited emergency.

**May Declare Emergency**

Strong interest was aroused by the President's mention of the phrase "national emergency," since the belief has been growing here that the White House may soon feel it necessary to declare that such a condition exists, thereby permitting more direct and forceful presidential action in behalf of Britain and of national defense production.

No trouble is expected in connection with the purchase of the Danish ships, since the Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffman is said by the President to have agreed to the sale. meanwhile, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has rejected Axis protests against the seizures, asserting that it was perfectly legal under the Espionage Act of Dec. 8, 1917 in the light of the sabotage attempts.

**Means Difficult Decision**

Admiral Land said that while British losses were now around 5,000,000 tons a year, Britain's pre-war shipbuilding capacity was only about 1,500,000 tons a year and that when the American program gets fully under way it will turn out from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping a year.

"This may be insufficient to meet the full extent of the British losses," he said. "But it is all that can be done effectively without serious changes in priorities."

This is said to mean that the United States must accept a 4,000,000-ton annual ceiling on its merchant shipbuilding program unless it is willing to suspend work on warships—particularly those of a large size—in order to devote more time, men and materials to freighters. Admiral Land is said to feel that the United States must choose between a great two-ocean navy in 1946 or a great fleet of merchant ships for Britain within the next year or so.

"The best way to lick the submarine menace," he said, is to get at it at the source: that is, to bomb the enemy shipbuilding plants. The next best is probably to bomb the repair and rest stations where the submarines go when not at sea. Other ameliorating influences would be:

**Other Influences**

1. A greater number of British combatant ships in the convoy.
2. British combatant vessels convoying ships farther out on their outbound voyages.
3. More British combatant ships meeting convoys at greater distances out on their incoming voyages.
4. Use of convoys for slow ships only. Under present conditions fast merchant ships appear to have as good a chance if not better out of the convoy than in it.
5. Destroy the communications between German aircraft and German submarines by destroying the German air patrol.
6. Utilize an air patrol in the convoy.

It was following this enumeration that Admiral Land asked the American people if they did not think it would be better for this country to take steps to put out the submarine menace fire rather than merely feeding it with fuel in the form of merchant ships.

The importance being attached to the Admiral's words stems partially from the fact that he is a close friend and adviser of the President and from his position as chairman of what is now perhaps the single most important American agency involved in aiding Britain in the battle of the North Atlantic.

It is also recalled that only yesterday the Navy Department announced that Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal was leaving for Britain to act as liaison man between the Navy Department and the British Admiralty. Observers here profess to see great significance in Mr. Forrestal's mission.

### 4-Year Governor's Term In Maine Meets Defeat

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 9 (AP)—A proposal for a four-year term for Governor, advocated by the Legislative Code Committee was defeated today in the Senate, when that body rejected 16 to 14 a favorable majority report of the Committee on Judiciary on the resolve.

Subsequently, the Senate accepted the unfavorable minority report.

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# *Churchill Tells Status of War*

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill obtained unanimous consent of the House of Commons for a resolution of thanks to the forces in the field and workers at home, then proceeded with his war review which follows in its essential parts:

## North Africa:

The loss of Bengasi and the withdrawal imposed upon us by the German incursion into Cirenaica are injurious chiefly on account of the valuable air fields around Bengasi which have now passed into enemy hands.

Apart from this important aspect we should have been content, in view of the danger which was growing in the Balkans, to have halted our original advance at Tobruk.

The rout of the Italians, however, made it possible to gain a good deal of ground easily and cheaply and it was thought worthwhile to do this, although in consequence of other obligations, already beginning to descend upon us, only comparatively light forces could be employed to hold what we had won.

The movement of German air forces and armored troops from Italy and Sicily to Tripoli had begun even before we took Bengasi and our submarines and aircraft have taken a steady toll of the transports carrying the German troops and vehicles.

**Strong Armored Force**

Now that the Germans are using their armored strength in Cirenaica we must expect hard and severe fighting, not only for the defense of Cirenaica but for the defense of Egypt.

It is fortunate that the Italian collapse in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and British and Italian Somaliland is liberating progressively very substantial forces and masses of transport to reinforce the Army of the Nile. . . .

## East Africa:

A fortnight ago I warned the public that an unbroken continuance of success could not be hoped for; that reverses as well as victories must be expected; that we must be ready, as indeed we always are ready, to take the rough with the smooth.

Since I used this language other notable episodes have been added to those that had gone before. Cheren was stormed after hard fighting which cost us about 4,000 casualties.

The main resistance of the Italian Army in Eritrea was overcome. Foremost in all this fighting in Eritrea were our Indian troops, who at all points and on all occasions sustained the martial reputation of the sons of Hindustan.

After the fall of Cheren the Army advanced. Asmara has surrendered, the port of Massawa is in our hands. The Red Sea has been virtually cleared of enemy warships, which is a matter of considerable and even far-reaching convenience. Harar has fallen and our troops have entered and taken charge of Addis Ababa.

The Duke of Aosta's Army has retreated into the mountains where it is being attended upon by the patriot forces of Ethiopia. The complete destruction or capture of all Italian forces in Abyssinia with corresponding immediate relief to our operations elsewhere, may be reasonably expected.

## The Mediterranean:

Besides these land operations the Royal Navy under Admiral Cunningham, splendidly aided by the fleet air arm and the RAF, have gained the important sea battle of Matapan—decisively breaking Italian naval power in the Mediterranean.

We look back upon the forlorn position in which we were left in the Middle East by the French collapse, and we remember that not only were our forces in the Nile Valley outnumbered by four or five to one by the Italian armies, that we could not contemplate without anxiety the defense of Nairobi, of Khartoum, of Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem and the Suez Canal, and that this situation has been marvellously transformed; that we have taken more Italian prisoners than we had troops in the country, that the British Empire has fought alone and conquered alone except for the aid of the gallant Free French and Belgian forces, who although few in number, have borne their part. . . .

*By the Associated Press*

Rome, April 9

The British-controlled Suez Canal is the Axis goal after Yugoslavia and Greece, the officially-controlled newspaper Popolo di Roma said today in a dispatch from Berlin.

To reach the Suez Canal, Axis forces would have to drive through Turkey, which was reported in Ankara to be watching the Balkan war calmly and viewing the situation as "not dangerous yet."

## Balkan Peninsula:

It has never been our policy nor our interest to see the war carried into the Balkan Peninsula.

At the end of February, we sent Foreign Secretary Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill to the Middle East to see if anything could be done to form a united defensive front in the Balkans.

They went to Athens, and to Ankara, and would have gone to Belgrade, but they were refused permission by Prince Paul's Government.

If these three threatened states had stood together, they could have had at their disposal 60 or 70 divisions which, with a combined plan and prompt united action taken, might have confronted the Germans with a resistance which might well have deterred them altogether and must in any case have delayed them a long time, having regard to the mountainous and broken character of the country and limits of communications.

Although we were anxious to promote such a defensive front, by which alone the peace of the Balkans could be maintained, we were determined not to urge upon the Greeks, already at grips with the Italians, any course contrary to their desires.

The support which we can give to the peoples fighting for freedom in the Balkans and in Turkey, or ready to fight, is necessarily limited at present, and we did not wish to take the responsibility of pressing the Greeks to engage in a conflict.

## Greece:

With the new and terrible foe gathering upon their borders, however, on the first occasion Eden and Dill met the Greek King and the Greek Prime Minister, the latter declared spontaneously on behalf of his Government that Greece was resolved at all costs to defend her freedom and native soil against any aggressor, and that even if left wholly unsupported by Great Britain or by Turkey and Yugoslavia, they would remain faithful to their alliance with Great Britain, which came into play at the opening of the Italian invasion, and would fight to the death against both Italy and Germany.

This being so, our duty was clear. We were bound in honor to give them all the aid in our power. If they were resolved to face the might and fury of the Huns, we had no doubts but that we should share their ordeal, and that the soldiers of the British Empire must stand in the line with them.

We were apprised by our generals on the spot, Dill and Sir Archibald Wavell and Greek Commander-in-Chief Alexander Papagos—both victorious commanders in chief—that a sound military plan, giving good prospects of success, could be made.

Of course in all these matters there is hazard. In this case as anyone can see, without particularizing unduly, there was for us a double hazard.

It remains to be seen how well these opposing risks and duties have been judged. But of this I am sure, that there is no less likely way of winning a war than to adhere pedantically to the maxim of "safety first."

## Yugoslavia:

I turn to the story of Yugoslavia. This valiant steadfast people, whose history for centuries has been a struggle for life and who owe their survival to their mountains and to their fighting qualities, made every endeavor to placate the Nazi monster.

If they had made common cause with the Greeks, when the Greeks hurled back the Italian invaders, the complete destruction of the Italian armies in Albania could have been certainly and swiftly achieved long before the German forces could have reached the theater of war.

Even in January or February, this extraordinary military opportunity was still open.

But Prince Paul's Government, undeterred by the fate of so many small countries, not only observed the strictest neutrality and refused even to enter into effective staff conversations with Greece or with Turkey or with us, but hugged the delusion that they could preserve their independence by patching up some sort of pact with Hitler.

**German Technique**

Once again we see the odious German poison technique employed. In this case, however, it was to the Government rather than to the Nation that the dose and innoculations were administered.

The process was not hurried. Why should it be? All the time the German armies and Air Force were entering and massing in Bulgaria. From a few handfuls of tourists admiring the beauties of the Bulgarian landscape in the wintry weather, the German forces grew to 7, 12, 20, and finally to 25 divisions. Presently the weak and unfortunate Prince and afterwards his ministers were summoned, like others before them, to Hitler's footstool and a pact was signed which would have given Germany complete control not only over the body but over the soul of the Yugoslav Nation.

## France:

I must speak of France and of the French people, to whom in their sorrows we are united not only by memories but by living ties.

I welcomed cordially the declaration of Marshal Pétain that France would never act against her former allies or go to war with her former allies. . . .

We must, however, realize that the Government of Vichy is in a great measure dependent and, in a great many matters, though happily not in all, in Hitler's hands. Acting daily through the Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden, 2,000,000 Frenchmen are in German hands. A great part of the food supply in France has been seized by Germany. Both prisoners and food can be doled out in return for hostile propaganda or unfriendly action against Britain. Or again, the cost of the German occupation of France, for which a cruel and exorbitant toll is exacted, may be raised still further as a punishment for any manifestation of sympathy with us.

Admiral Darlan tells us that the Germans have been generous in the treatment of France. All the information which we have both from Occupied and Unoccupied France makes me very doubtful whether the mass of the French people would indorse that strange and sinister tribute.

But I must make it clear that we must maintain our blockade against Germany and rights of contraband control at sea which have never been disputed or denied to any belligerent and which a year ago France was exercising with us.

Sometime ago we were ready to open economic negotiations with the French to mitigate the hardships of their conditions, but any chance of fruitful negotiations was nipped in the bud by "the generous Germans" and imperative orders were given from Wiesbaden to Vichy to break off all contact with us.

We have allowed very considerable quantities of food to go into France out of a sincere desire to spare the French people every hardship in our power. When, however, it comes to thousands of tons of rubber and other vital war material which pass, as we know, directly to the German armies, we are bound even at the risk of collisions with French warships at sea to enforce our rights as recognized by international law.

## The Air War:

I am glad to be able to report a continued and marked improvement in the relative strength of the RAF compared with that of Germany. Also, I draw attention to the remarkable increase in its actual strength and in its bombing capacity and also a marked augmentation in the power and size of the bombs which we shall be using in even greater number.

The sorties which we are now accustomed to make upon German harbors and cities are increasing both in the number of aircraft employed and in the weight of the discharge with every month that passes.

In some cases we have already in our raids exceeded in severity anything which a single town has in a single night experienced over here. At the same time, there is a sensible improvement in our means of dealing with German raids upon this island.

## Attack Russia:

It is, of course, very hazardous to try to forecast in what direction or directions Hitler will employ his military machine in the present year. He may at any time attempt the invasion of this island. That is an ordeal from which we shall not shrink.

At the present moment he is driving fast through the Balkans and at any moment he may turn upon Turkey.

But there are many signs which point to an attempt to secure the granary of the Ukraine and the oil fields of the Caucasus as a German means of gaining the resources wherewith to wear down the English-speaking world.

## Battle of the Atlantic:

But after all, everything turns upon the Battle of the Atlantic which is proceeding with growing intensity on both sides. Our losses in ships and tonnage are very heavy, and, vast as are the shipping resources we control, these losses could not continue indefinitely without seriously affecting our war effort and our means of subsistence.

It is no answer to say that we have inflicted upon the Germans and Italians a far higher proportion of losses, compared with the size of their merchant fleet, and that our world-wide traffic is maintained.

We are building merchant ships upon a very considerable scale and to the utmost of our ability.

We are also making a most strenuous effort to repair the large number of vessels damaged by the enemy and the still larger number damaged by winter gales.

We are doing our utmost to accelerate the turn around of our ships, remembering that even 10 days saving on turn around of our immense fleet is equal to a reinforcement of 5,000,000 tons of imports in a single year.

**Substantial Results**

All the energy and contrivance of which we are capable have been and will be devoted to these purposes and we are already conscious of substantial results.

## Ireland:

I hope eventually the inhabitants of the sister isle (Eire) may realize that it is as much in their interests as it is in ours that their ports and air fields should be available for naval and air forces which must operate ever further into the Atlantic.

But while I am hopeful we shall gain mastery over the air attacks upon our shipping, the U-boats and the surface raiders range ever farther to the westward, ever nearer to the shores of the United States, and constitute a menace which must be overcome if the life of Britain is not endangered and if the purposes to which the Government and peoples of the United States have devoted themselves are not to be frustrated. We shall, of course, make every effort in our power.

## American Aid:

The defeat of the U-boats and of surface raiders has been proved to be entirely a question of adequate escorts for our convoys.

It will indeed be disastrous if the great masses of weapons, munitions, and instruments of war of all kinds made with the toil and skill of American hands at the cost of the United States and loans to us under the aid-to-Britain bill were to sink into the depths of the ocean and never reach the hard-pressed fighting line.

That would be lamentable to us, and I cannot believe it would be found acceptable to the proud and resolute people of the U. S. A.

Indeed, I am authorized to say that 10 United States revenue cutters, fast vessels of about 2,000 tons displacement with a fine armament and a wide range of endurance, already have been placed at our disposal by the American Government and will soon be in action.

All this is speculation, but I will say one thing more: once we have gained the Battle of the Atlantic and are sure of the constant flow of American supplies which are being prepared for us, then, however far Hitler may go or whatever new millions and scores of millions he may lap in misery, we who are armed with the sword of retributive justice shall be on his track.

# Nazi Troops Take Salonika; Trapped Greek Army Gives Up

*Continued from Page 1*

that possession of the coast in that area would avail the Germans little without command of the sea.

**Yugoslav Retreat**

The Greeks said the way for the German drive on Salonika was paved by the retreat of the Yugoslav right wing, which enabled the Nazis to seize the town of Doiran near the junction of the Greek-Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontiers.

From that point, the Greeks declared, the Germans struck swiftly to the southeast, parallel to the Vardar River Valley, overpowering by weight of numbers Greek forces which were able to do no more than fight a delaying action.

Although virtually cut off, Greek troops north of Salonika were reported to be making a determined stand against frontal attacks by the Germans in the Rupel Pass and atop the Nevrokop Plateau.

The Greeks asserted they had retaken one fort in this area by a counter attack, had captured numerous Nazi parachutists, and had smashed repeated German tank assaults.

# British Await Balkan Test

*Continued from Page 1*

with all its bulky equipment, safely within striking distance of Herr Hitler's armies.

It is a feat equalled only by the destruction of the Italian forces in Libya, for its perfect execution.

Almost daily Greek ports have cheered new arrivals of British Australians and New Zealanders. It is in strange contrast with the silent animosity accorded Herr Hitler's Danube Army by Bulgaria.

This correspondent accompanied one of the earliest troopships which carried British troops to southeastern Europe after the Nazi head reared in Bulgaria.

**Reach Greek Port**

Under cover of heavy seas, the ships steamed across a corner of Italy's Mare Nostrum and berthed in a Greek port. In a remarkable short space of time they were emptied and were putting out to sea again, intent on resuming their appointed role of carrying on a colossal maneuver.

With perfect efficiency all incoming troops were placed in a position to combat the new Nazi menace. Britain, in the meantime, was co-ordinating the war in three other channels—assurance of continued Greek successes; cohesion between the Allies and Ankara and Belgrade; liquidation of the Italian fleet to insure British communications between Mideast and the Balkans.

## British Await Test

**By Edward Kennedy**

*Associated Press representative with the British expeditionary forces in the Balkans*

ATHENS, April 9 (AP)—The British army, equipped with the best weapons the combined industries of the British Empire and the United States could provide, is spread over a large part of the Greek Peninsula.

Included are famous English regiments, hardy Australian troops who rolled back the Italians in Libya, fresh New Zealand forces and many special units drawn from all parts of the British Empire.

Supplementing this Army, which has come to Greece prepared to profit by lessons the British learned at Dunkirk and in Norway, is a battle fleet claiming mastery of the Mediterranean.

Although the Royal Air Force has been operating in Greece since Italy launched an invasion last October, the first ground units did not leave Egypt until March 10.

In the interim, vast quantities of stores, including food supplies for the Greeks, were convoyed across the Mediterranean.

So much Australian frozen beef was shipped across that adequate cold storage facilities could not be found, and some was released for sale to the Greek civil population, who welcomed it after months of six meatless days a week.

Many of the supply convoys and the troop convoys which followed were attacked by planes, but losses were remarkably small. Italian aircraft were almost entirely absent from these attacks, reflecting Italy's present impotence in the Mediterranean, the British say.

Much of the Army equipment landed in Greece is glistening with newness, but there are also some of the tanks used in the Libyan campaign which have been reconditioned.

A number of American planes are waiting to be tested in combat in this area.


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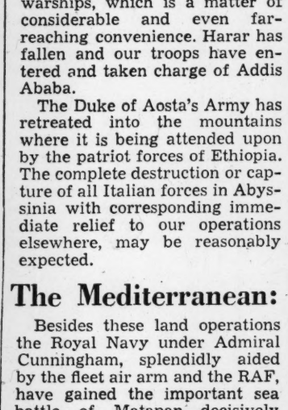
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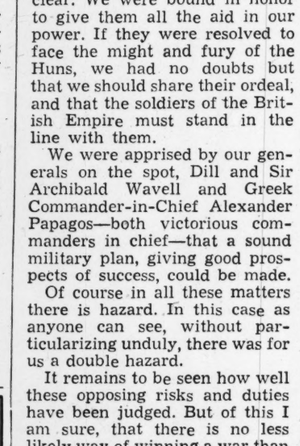

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# Greek Territory Split By Swift Nazi Attack

**ATHENS, April 9 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government announced today that Belgrade, Yugoslavia Capital which was declared an open city before the German invasion, had been turned into a mass of debris by the Luftwaffe, "its streets filled with the bodies of dead women, children, and old men."**

ATHENS, April 9 (AP) — A German blitz division has split Greece in two with a wedge west of Salonika, cutting off the big Macedonian port and trapping uncounted troops defending the Struma River line.

Salonika itself fell, but the hard-fighting garrisons of the Struma valley forts which had been Greece's front line held out grimly.

Flat lands and good roads of the Vardar valley, which the Germans took after a surprise dash across southeastern Yugoslavia, enabled them to proceed at break-neck speed since dawn to Salonika.

Outnumbered Greeks were said to have fought only a delaying action.

**Withdrawal From Salonika**

The Germans found Salonika virtually deserted. J. Paul Thorne, American Red Cross representative in Greece, and one of the last to leave Salonika before roads across the Vardar valley were cut, declared thousands were streaming from the Aegean seaport.

Resistance above Salonika gave way gradually as the German division, moving with the speed of the blitz campaigns in Poland and the west, hit the lowlands where the Vardar empties into the Aegean, then wheeled eastward toward the city.

The move completed the separation of the Struma valley defense garrisons, farther east, from the rest of the Greek and British forces. Earlier, the High Command announced communications with the Struma front had been broken.

In the eastern Macedonian trap, however, the Greeks were reported to have been forced to ask for terms.

**Heavy Nazi Losses Reported**

As the Nazi legions redoubled their assaults down the Struma valley, the forts blocking their way were reported holding out sometimes to the loss of the entire garrison.

The defense was costing the attackers thousands of men, the Greeks declared. They said intense fire from Rupel and other forts had covered the sides of the narrow passes with the bodies of gray-green clad Nazis.

British bombers operating from Greece struck at the communication and supply line behind the advancing column.

A British RAF communiqué said that "in spite of most unfavorable weather conditions yesterday, Royal Air Force bomber formations attacked with success throughout the day German motor transport and tank columns in the Strumica area of southern Yugoslavia."

This was the section in the southeastern corner of old Serbia through which the Germans struck to take the Vardar road to Salonika.

**Battling in the Mountains**

Meanwhile, Yugoslav troops, after abandoning the key railroad town of Skoplje to the Germans, now are battling Panzer units in the mountains northwest of the town in an effort to prevent the Germans from cutting the country in two, a Yugoslav communiqué issued here said today.

The communiqué declared large Nazi forces were driving toward Kumanova, 17 miles northeast of Skoplje, gateway to the Vardar River valley.

"Despite stiff resistance," the communiqué said, "we have been compelled to evacuate Skoplje."

After occupying the town, the Germans were said to have struck with armored units at the pass of Katchanik, about 16 miles northwest of Skoplje. The communiqué said the fighting there continued.

Stubborn Yugoslav resistance was reported also in the vicinity of Caribrod, and Yugoslav planes were said to have inflicted heavy losses on the Nazis.

**Belgrade Heavily Bombed**

Caribrod is southeast of Nish, only a few miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

On the western front, Yugoslav troops reported striking into Albania and one drive was said to have carried across the Drin River into Central Albania north of the capital at Tirana.

"Small battles of local character" were reported along Yugoslavia's northern frontier.

Belgrade was reported bombed Monday and Tuesday, in addition to air attacks on Skoplje, Kragujevac, Chabats, and Lazarevac.

The communiqué said that the bombings caused considerable damage and killed civilians.

**Greeks Fight Valiantly**

Greek forces in the Struma valley on the Nevrokop plateau, despite inferior numbers, held their positions yesterday, a spokesman said, against furious German assaults from Bulgaria.

"Rupel Fort was attacked violently by heavy artillery, strong air force units and tanks, one of the strongest attacks launched by the Germans was repelled by Greeks who held their positions.

"A violent attack by tanks was launched against Fort Ussite, but the German attempt was broken up.

"But Greek heroism surpassed that at Fort Perithori. This fort in the Nevrokop region was captured twice by the Germans after attacks in which they used every means of warfare, but the fort was retaken by the Greeks. . . . Forts Lisse, Ehinos, and Nomphaia, defended by restricted forces, held fast against air bombing and shelling.

The encircling German thrust began at dawn April 6 after Doiran, Yugoslav town near the junction of the Yugoslav-Greek-Bulgarian frontiers had fallen.

**Communications Cut**

Rolling through a mountain pass east of the Vardar River valley leading down to Salonika, less than 50 miles away, the Germans pushed relentlessly on as outnumbered Greek defenders sought to delay them.

"Eventually, however, the enemy succeeded in pushing dangerously in the direction of Salonika, cutting communications between our forces in Eastern Macedonia and the rest of the country," the communiqué said.

This break-through via Yugoslavia apparently was caused when Yugoslav troops withdrew from the Doiran area to rush to Skoplje to defend that key Yugoslav city from the Nazi offensive. The Greek flank thus was exposed.

On the right flank, along the Bulgarian frontier and particularly at the Struma River passes and on the plateau of Nevrokop, great successes were claimed for the Greeks.

Seventy Nazi parachutists were captured and others wiped out, the communiqué said.

**Fort Lost and Recaptured**

Attacked repeatedly by German tank charges and under a relentless hammering by heavy artillery, every Greek fort was said to be holding out.

One, the Greek fort of Davtavil, was captured by the Germans and held briefly. A Greek counter-attack drove them out.

German attackers were unable to withstand a terrific barrage laid down by the Greek fortress artillery, the communiqué declared.

But the Greeks as well as the Germans were doing the attacking, in some cases leaving their entreachments to carry the fight to the Nazis, it was said.

Enormous German losses were suffered, according to reports reaching here, and the fighting has been violent ever since the German attack began.

## Italian Officers, Crew Of Ships Detained

GLOUCESTER, N. J., April 9 (AP) —Ninety-nine officers and crew members of five Italian ships seized at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., were brought to the Bureau of Immigration's detention home here today to await deportation proceedings.

## How Nazi Fingers Are Reaching Out

By a Staff Artist

**Points Reached by German Forces in Balkan Drive**

**Arrows indicate path of Nazi advances. Two arrows show points at which Italy claims to be invading Yugoslavia—in the north from Italy itself and farther south from Albania.**

# Axis Gains in Libya; Loses in Eritrea

**BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today German and Italian troops had captured El Mechili, 80 kilometers (about 50 miles) southwest of Derna, Libya, and had taken 2,000 prisoners.**

CAIRO, Egypt, April 9 (AP)—British troops have occupied Massawa, chief seaport of Eritrea, virtually completing their conquest of Italian East Africa, the Middle East Command announced today.

Fascist defenders of the Red Sea port capitulated April 8, a war bulletin said, and the Imperial forces quickly moved in. British forces were said to be advancing south and southwest along the Dessie and Gondar roads.

With the fall of Massawa, Italians have been routed from all their main bases along the Red Sea and Indian Ocean coasts and the capitals of Benito Mussolini's three East African colonies are in British hands. They are Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Asmara, Eritrea, and Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland.

In addition, the British have recaptured Berbera, Capital of British Somaliland, which the Italians had seized early in the African war.

A communiqué said that pursuit of retreating Italian forces in Ethiopia "is being maintained."

**Battle in Libya**

It also was announced officially that the British rear guard was "heavily engaged all day" April 8 in delaying German-Italian troops advancing across Libya, but no mention was made of Derna, port which the Italians claim to have occupied.

British and Australian airmen were said to be waging ceaseless warfare in North Africa to cover the "strategic concentration" of land forces in new positions in Eastern Libya. They shot down 14 opposing planes "believed to be German" in one day alone, a communiqué said, and another day in the past week they shot down four.

In London it was reported that for days Free French and British Empire forces had been in contact with the outer defenses of Massawa.

**Harbor Sabotage**

One report pictured them merely as waiting for the Italians to surrender, but at the same time it was supposed that the Italian garrison was sabotaging harbor works and shipping, faced in the Red Sea by a British naval force.

The cleanup can be left to South African forces and native troops on the British side, releasing British regulars for other duties in "areas where the need is greatest," it was said.

Massawa, it is held, could be used as a port of embarkation for troops sailing to the other areas (possibly southeastern Europe).

The latest British success also was regarded in London as likely to remove the last American objections to sending merchant ships directly into the Red Sea to aid Britain in the Mediterranean zone.

## Balkan Events Call Leahy Back to Vichy

VICHY, France, April 9 (AP)—Admiral Willam D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, was expected to return to Vichy tomorrow, cutting short his visit to the Riviera because of events in the Balkans.

Admiral Leahy was in Monte Carlo, after a visit to Toulon, where he witnessed Red Cross distribution of a ship's cargo of milk from the United States.

The Paris newspaper Paris-Midi carried an article yesterday questioning whether the Ambassador's trip was "a food supply survey or a propaganda tour."

The article said "Berne diplomatic circles" had charged that "the trip made a very bad impression on the French Government' and added:

"Admiral Leahy's activity considerably exceeds the scope of a diplomatic mission."

# Mussolini May Withdraw Envoy to U. S.

ROME, April 9 (AP) — Italian troops continued to stand guard over the United States Embassy today as rumors circulated that Premier Mussolini might recall his Ambasador to Washington because of the "sequestration" of Italian ships in American ports.

Amid indications of rising Fascist irritation, an authorittaive source declared that the Italian Government had withdrawn Admiral Alberto Lais, Naval Attaché at the Embassay in Washington, under protest that the United States action was unfriendly and illegal.

Recall of the Italian Ambassador, it was pointed out in diplomatic circles, would put American relations with Italy on the same basis as United States relations with Germany.

Both Washington and Berlin long have been without Ambassadors representing their respective governments.

**Precedent Seen**

The display of troops with an attempt at student demonstrations has been the prelude before to strained diplomatic relations, as during the Russian-Finnish War when Moscow and Rome recalled their Ambassadors.

In that case relations eventually were restored to a normal footing with the return of the Ambassadors to their posts after several months.

In the event of action between Washington and Rome, only the heads of the diplomatic missions presumably would be involved, since both Germany and Italy are believed to be anxious to maintain diplomatic and consular contacts in the United States.

The Italian Government was said to have taken the view the ship seizures were violations from the moral viewpoint and under international law.

[The United States asked Admiral Lais' recall last Thursday in connection with alleged orders for sabotaging some of the seized ships which were found to have been damaged.]

**Talks Continue**

An authoritative source said the Italian Ambassador protested the seizures March 31 and asked what the United States intended to do with the ships.

The "energetic protest" was said to have expressed the Italian view that the seizures were "unfriendly and absolutely illegal, both under international law and from a moral point of view."

This source pointed out the ships were taken into custody under an Espionage Act of 1917, an act passed while the United States was at war, but asserted the situation now is different because the United States is not at war and is having "normal diplomatic relations" with Italy.

A high Fascist said the crews of the Italian ships had been "accorded inhumane treatment, with most of them confined to squalid quarters without the least hygiene and decency which is one of the privileges of which American civilization boasts."

This action, he asserted, "constitutes obvious violation of the right hospitality, all the more sacred inasmuch as it deals with citizens of a state with which the United States is not at war."

## Swiss Flag to Fly In Transocean Trade

*By the Associated Press*

Bern, Switzerland, April 9

The Federal Council decreed today that the Swiss flag, for the first time, be flown on trans-Atlantic ships, vessels which will be Swiss-owned or chartered to carry food to European ports for shipment to Switzerland.

These cargoes were transported by Greek, Yugoslav, and other foreign ships until war interfered.

The Nation must negotiate with both Germany and Britain, it was said, for permission to pass sea patrols.

## What Is Tonnage?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — "Seizure by the United States of 300,000 tons of foreign shipping to prevent further sabotage and possible scuttling of the vessels draws attention to the various complicated and confusing tonnage classifications under which ships are listed," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

**"Gross tonnage,** the measurement of ships lost in the war, has nothing to do with tons of weight. Instead it is the cubic capacity of a ship expressed in units of 100 cubic feet, arbitrarily termed a 'ton' in British ship legislation and accepted by the principal maritime nations. In actual practice, certain spaces may be excluded. Gross tonnage is used as the basis of port and pilot charges.

**"Net tonnage** approximates the freight-carrying capacity of the ship and is obtained by deducting from the gross tonnage the space devoted to the crew, machinery and other non-cargo items. Net tonnage varies in different ships, but is generally about two-thirds of the gross tonnage. As some charges and dues are based on net tonnage, maritime laws limit deductions to certain percentages of gross tonnage.

**"Displacement tonnage** is generally applied to warships and represents the calculated weight of sea water displaced by the ship. It is the weight of the ship when fully equipped and loaded, expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds each.

**"Deadweight tonnage** is the weight of the ship's load, including passengers, cargo and stores, and fuel expressed, under United States practice, in tons of 2,000 pounds each."

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# Brighter Strike Outlook Gained by House Group

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—In a jumble of testimony running from basic questions of national policy to pointed personal gossip relating to the political views of Sidney Hillman's wife, the jig-saw labor picture in the United States began to take form here for 27 deeply interested Representatives whose Military Affairs Committee has had little to do with labor problems in the past and whose present eagerness to overcome their ignorance in the current defense investigation is strong.

From testimony gathered so far chiefly from Administration witnesses the Committee has heard that the strike tension over the Nation is lessening, and that compulsory arbitration may do more harm than good. At a press conference yesterday President Roosevent, however, hinted that legislative "cooling off" periods are not yet out of the picture, and he insisted, apparently with his mind on defense stoppages, that more speed is needed in defense work at all points.

Mr. Hillman, Office of Production Management Co-Director, was on the stand for three hours yesterday. Like common, average Americans, pitching into a new problem, the 27 Committee members, 10 of whom come from the South or border states where unionism is rare, tackled the whole matter of labor relations from the roots up. They built up an impression, more by a series of factual details than by any outstanding piece of evidence, of greater confidence in the existing labor situation.

**Evidence Gains Weight**

Following earlier evidence by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, John D. Biggers of the OPM, and William H. Davis, Assistant Chairman of the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board, who has the settlement of the 75-day Allis-Chalmers strike to his credit, the Hillman evidence had cumulative effect. None of these New Deal witnesses so far have blamed Communism or subversive activity for the recent strike outbreaks, all of them have warned against drastic anti-strike legislation, and Messrs. Davis and Hillman have attributed blame, partly at least, to the "sniping" of certain employers at the National Labor Relations Act.

Summing up sentiment of some members at the end of the 3-hour Hillman testimony, Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York, ranking minority member declared, "after hearing your report I have come to the conclusion that everything is all right." Mr. Hillman hastily replied "not all right," but added the situation was less dark than pictured. That was the summary of a range of discussion covering the whole industrial scene, from the causes of the Ford strike to Mr. Hillman's own visit to Russia and long-ago meeting with Lenin.

**History in Making**

So long was Mr. Hillman on the stand that fast-moving Washington history of which he was unaware occurred in his absence. He constantly referred to the Ford Strike as though it had been certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, a step, it is understood which Miss Perkins had decided upon, but which at the last minute was averted by the decision of management for the first time in 38 years to sit down and bargain with a union official.

Representative after Representative demanded if this strike were not due to communistic leadership or influence. Mr. Hillman said he had sent his own personal representative to Detroit largely to ascertain this point and he was satisfied it was not so, though some Communists might be involved.

A questioner demanded Mr. Hillman's salary as a Congress of Industrial Organizations officer. Mr. Hillman said he had always been unpaid, and that he resigned last November. He is on leave of absence from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who still, however, pay his $12,500 salary.

**Allis-Chalmers Appeal**

Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts asked about the unavailing Knudsen-Knox peace appeal to the striking Allis-Chalmers workers, during Mr. Hillman's absence from the city.

"I did not know about the telegram," Mr. Hillman said, "Unfortunately I had to get away from Washington for a couple of days. I had no discussion and no information about the matter."

"Was that the only time that a labor matter which is in your province was not discussed with you?"

"Usually I initiate labor matters in OPM, for they are under my supervision," Mr. Hillman said. "I have no further comment to make on it," he said a minute later.

Mr. Hillman said failure of the 30-day Michigan "cooling off period" to halt the Ford strike, indicated the ineffectiveness of such legislation.

## More Men Needed

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9 (AP)—Plans to hire an additional 1,200 to 1,500 machinists, needed because of a $45,000,000 backlog in defense orders, were announced by Allis-Chalmers Co. officials as the plant re-opened yesterday after a 76-day strike.

Only minor discordant notes were reported as 5,400 day workers, including members of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union which had been on strike and some non-union men, returned to work side by side on production lines.

While production men rushed national defense orders on a 24-hour basis other crews repaired 1,700 broken windows and other damage caused in a riot April 1 when the union stopped a back-to-work movement ordered by the Government.

A settlement was effected Sunday by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. Wage negotiations are to open Thursday.

## Aluminum Order Hit

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—A C. I. O. union launched a fight last night on the priority order for scrap aluminum on the ground that it would cause 10,000 die casting workers and 1,000,000 in other industries, including 20,000 aluminum workers, to lose their jobs.

"Hundreds of small businesses will fold up overnight because they won't have capital to re-tool their plants for the use of substitutes, or because there are no substitutes for die castings," said a statement by Edward T. Cheyfitz, Executive Secretary of the C. I. O. National Association of Die Casting Workers.

Mr. Cheyfitz said he would confer with OPM officials to seek a 30-day extension of the priority order, scheduled to take effect Friday, and that if the extension were not granted the union's Executive Board would meet here Monday "to discuss further action to be taken." This reference was not amplified.

## A.L.C.O.A. Resumes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9 (AP)—Operations returned to normal yesterday at the Aluminum Company of America's sand foundry after a 13-hour slowdown caused by a labor dispute.

The slowdown, one of several such incidents at the concern's Cleveland plants in the last 10 days, ended with a change of shifts. A C. I. O. "sound truck" informed the new shift that the preceding one had made things ready for resumption of normal production.

## Bargaining Singly

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—A lone employee has the same right as a group to bargain collectively with his employer, according to a ruling by the New York State Labor Relations Board.

"There is no reason why a single employee would be deprived of the privileges and protection guaranteed to employees generally," the Board decided yesterday, certifying the United Construction Workers' Organizing Committee, Local 225, as union agent for John Boven, an apartment superintendent at 85 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Wolf Hofflich, owner of the building, had refused to recognize the union in the dispute with his employee.

## Pointing the Democratic Way to Security, Freedom

**Billboards Throughout the Nation Carry Message of Confidence to Americans**

A poster, designed by McClelland Barclay, now being displayed on 15,000 billboards throughout the United States. The posters are being distributed by the National Association of Manufacturers. The Outdoor Advertising Association of America has contributed the billboard space in the interests of national defense. It is estimated that these posters are seen by 60,000,000 people a day throughout the Country.

## U. S. Demands Postal Dues

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Senate sources disclosed today that three nations overrun by Germany—France, Belgium and Holland—have been asked to pay postal debts due the United States from funds now "frozen" in this country.

The unpaid bills, accumulated before the Nazi military machine rolled over these nations, are part of $1,900,000 due from a dozen European countries, including both England and Germany, for carrying airmail from Europe to the United States.

Senators learned about the unpaid bills during the testimony at a closed appropriation subcommittee session on an appropriation measure for the Post Office and Treasury Departments, now waiting Senate action.

John E. Lamiell, Director of the International Postal Service for this country, testified that the State Department had been asked to "take steps to collect amounts due the United States by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands against the frozen assets this Government is holding." (Amounts were not specified.)

J. T. Trippe, of Pan American Airways which carries airmail to and from Europe, was quoted by Mr. Lamiell as saying his company had been paid only about $700,000 of some $2,500,000 due for speeding airmail from Europe.

Under an international postal treaty, each nation accepts mail from other nations under their stamps if that nation extends the same courtesy. Mr. Lamiell said that war and German occupation of many areas had not altered this practice.

## Mexican Flag on Seized Ships

MEXICO, D. F., April 9 (AP)—Mexican seamen had orders today to run up the Mexican Merchant Marine colors on two German and 10 Italian freighters, in token of the first expropriation of Axis vessels in the Western Hemisphere.

The merchantmen were seized last week in the harbors of Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Mexican crews were assembled to man the ships in Mexican coastwise and international trade under a decree of expropriation issued last night by President Avila Camacho.

His order said that the urgent need of a Mexican merchant marine in a wartime paucity of shipping space brought on the expropriation, but that compensation for the vessels would be arranged after the end of the European struggle.

Responsible sources said one item figuring in the postwar settlement was $12,000,000 owed by Germany and Italy for petroleum shipments from Mexico.

President Avila Camacho ordered the Finance Minister, Eduardo Suarez, to "determine the indemnity for each ship, giving the owner the opportunity to intervene, provided in our laws."

"The indemnities fixed will be paid at the end of the war, with the addition of interest accumulated between the date of this decree and the payment," the President said.

His order came a day after Mexico's flat rejection of Axis demands for the immediate surrender of the seized ships.

## Unclaimed Refugee Goods in N. Y. To Be Sold at Monthly Auctions

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—Once a month now an auction will be held at the foreign trade zone on Staten Island until all 500 stored cases of household belongings of refugees who hoped to make a new start but never arrived, are disposed of to make way for new shipments, it was disclosed today. The first public sale ordered by the Government to begin ridding the zone of long unclaimed refugee shipments brought about $1,000 yesterday.

Four hundred men and women gathered at Pier 13, many identified as second-hand dealers, and bid in at low prices the furniture, clothing and other items sent from Europe by refugees who hoped soon to follow and have not been traceable. A few bargains were struck, as when two oriental rugs, showing wear but in good condition, went for $6, and two silver candlesticks went for $14.

Most of the goods went in large lots to the second-hand dealers. Duty and storage charges will be deducted from the proceeds, and the remainder, if any, will be held for delivery to refugees who file claims, if any.

## Democracy Plea

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—President Roosevelt today had before him an appeal for "democracy at home" intervention in behalf of Ford workers on strike in Detroit, signed by 31 educators, editors, religious leaders, and authors.

Declaring that the issue involved was "a struggle for the fundamental rights of man, for the hopes and aspirations of those who are being called upon to make America the arsenal of democracy," the plea urges that "unless those who fashion our implements of defense are made to feel their own stake is democracy, the field for demagogues . . . will be fruitful."

"The movement calls for clear words and forthright action," it continues, "you, Mr. President, have the means to solve this problem and to solve it on behalf of democracy. . . ."

Among the signers are: William Allan Neilson, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, John Lovejoy Elliott, William Allen White, Upton Sinclair, Van Wyck Brooks, Dr. Frank Kingdom, Henry V. Poor, Rabbi Edward L. Israel, the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell.

## Work Stoppage

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9 (AP)—The C. I. O. Die Casting Workers' Union resumed "work stoppages" today at the Sand Foundry of Aluminum Company of America.

Today's stoppage, fourth in as many days, involved several hundred of the company's 7,500 workers here. The union has accused the Aluminum Company of stalling on demands for wage increases and for rehiring an employee. The company said the worker, employed only 10 days, was discharged for inefficiency.

Meanwhile, strikers at Ferro Machine & Foundry Co., where a walkout yesterday threw 1,700 men into idleness, agreed to return to work. The company, busy like the Aluminum plants on defense orders, has a closed shop agreement with the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Union, whose regional director termed the walkout "outlaw."

## Ford Outlook Seems Bright For Reopening

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—Quick agreement for reopening the Ford Motor Company's strike-closed River Rouge Plant, restoring a flow of materials to branches of the Ford industrial network, was urged on company and union officials today by federal and state conciliators who hoped for action before a Labor Department deadline.

Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner of Michigan said last night that Secretary of Labor Perkins had set a time limit of "24 or 48 hours—I'm not sure" which—for further negotiations, before she would certify the week-old dispute to the Defense Mediation Board.

Two unprecedented joint conferences, bringing high union leaders and Ford officials together for the first time in Ford Company history, brought only an announcement that they were "definitely making progress" and that the situation "looks better than it did yesterday morning."

The strike was formally called a week ago after the United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations charged that the Ford Company discharged eight union committeemen. U. A. W.-C. I. O. leaders listed demands for a contract, a ten-cent hourly wage increase, and substitution of uniformed protection employees for the Ford Service Department.

Governor van Wagoner appealed to President Roosevelt late yesterday to forestall certification of the dispute to the Mediation Board, and later Secretary Perkins advised him such action would not be taken last night.

The pace of settlement negotiations was speeded yesterday after Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., came to Detroit and was escorted by the Governor and James F. Dewey, ace conciliator of the Department of Labor, to a meeting with Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, and other company officials.

Mr. Murray, before returning to Washington, was reported to have given Mr. Dewey and the Governor a list of "irreducible demands" of the union for settlement of its strike.

Informed sources expressed belief that the present aim of the mediators was to reopen the plant with an agreement by the company to negotiate union grievances in the interim before the holding of an employee bargaining election ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. The Board directed that the election be held within 45 days.

Pickets maintained their lines that the election be held within 45 day, still under the watchful eyes of state police who have maintained order in the area since the Governor called them into action after violent outbreaks occurred last week.

## Virginia Fish Oil Revival Seen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—National defense consumption of industrial oils may develop a demand for fish oils that will bring about an extensive revival of Virginia's menhaden fisheries, inquiries being made by the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, indicate.

The menhaden is not a food fish. It is processed for its oil and scrap, the oil being used in industry and the scrap in agriculture. Menhaden fishing for many years was a very profitable business in the Chesapeake Bay States. In the last 20 years, however, it has dwindled in volume and importance because of other supplies of lubricants.

The Virginia menhaden fisheries are not operating at the levels of 20 or 25 years ago, but they are far from non-existent, research by the Federal Bureau discloses, and there is a larger production of oil from the catch than was obtained just a few years ago.

## Gold Production in North Carolina Climbed to $68,775 for Last Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Figures recently released by the United States Bureau of Mines show that the value of gold produced in North Carolina last year was $68,775, an increase of more than $50,000 over 1939.

According to other preliminary figures, the value of silver produced in North Carolina last year was $3,968, as against $2,689 for 1939. Until the year 1935 no separate records were kept of gold and silver production in this state, the two metals being lumped together.

From the time the first gold nugget was discovered in North Carolina in 1799 through 1940 the total value of gold and silver produced in this State, as tabulated by the Division of Mineral Resources of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, exceeds $24,000,000.

Production of the precious metals in North Carolina has been somewhat erratic. Through 1879 the value of gold and silver totaled $19,659,600. Since that time the greatest value for any one year was $1,018 in 1927. After the price of gold was advanced in 1933 from $20.67 per troy ounce to $35.01 interest in gold mining everywhere was reawakened. Many abandoned mines in North Carolina were reopened and search for the yellow metal was made in fresh locations in the state. From that year to date the value of gold, at the new valuation, mined in North Carolina has reached a total of nearly half a million dollars.

## Strike Situation Is Better, Secretary Perkins Declares

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—Resuming her testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said that she was strongly hopeful that the Ford strike would soon be settled. Reviewing the steel and coal situations, she declared that improvement is evident.

"In fact, the strike situation is very much better," she added.

Returning to be cross-examined by the Committee before which she previously submitted a prepared statement, Secretary Perkins was led over the whole range of labor controversy.

"I think there will be no more jurisdictional strikes in the building trades where they have been most numerous," she said at one point. "I believe that they will be reduced in other parts of the labor picture."

She based her hope in the building trade on the votes just taken by the American Federation of Labor craft unions to outlaw such strikes during the emergency.

**Opposes Sit-Down Strikes**

She denied a delay in certifying the Allis-Chalmers case to the Mediation Board, saying that the Board was not created at the strike's outset, and that later the OPM, through Messrs. Knudsen and Knox, intervened. She said she still thinks the Labor Department Mediation Service might have settled the 75-day strike—in time.

"You are on record as favoring sit-down strikes?" asked Representative Leslie G. Arends of Illinois at one ponit.

"On the contrary, I am on record against sit-down strikes," said witness emphatically.

One of the complications of the Allis-Chalmers settlement was the number of federal agencies involved in mediation, witness said, in answering Representative Charles R. Clason's inquiry about the Knox-Knudsen peace effort in that connection. Mr. Clason said he interpreted testimony of Sidney Hillman yesterday as holding the Knudsen-Knox effort was inadvisable.

**No Knowledge of Communism**

Secretary Perkins said she had no knowledge and no opinion regarding possible Communism in the strike. Federal conciliators, she said, do not take into consideration additional cost to the Government in defense contracts due to higher wages paid under strike settlements.

Chairman May said that the "cost-plus" contracts are "vicious," inasmuch as they transferred the cost to the Government of higher wages in these contracts.

"The taxpayer is absolutely undefended at these strike negotiations," Mr. Clason declared.

The influence of Communism in American strikes held most of the Committee's attention.

"We have no facilities for determining whether subsersive influences take part in strikes," witness explained to Chairman Charles I. Faddis, of Pennsylvania. It takes trained investigators like the FBI she said, to run down rumors of Communism. The Federal Conciliation Service centers on getting people back to work and not on the causes of strikes.

**'Just Bad Behavior'**

Deploring ballot box stuffing in the Allis-Chalmers strike, the witness told Representative Faddis that she felt the instance was "not alarming, it was just very bad behavior." She said the number of false ballots was not large enough to have been decisive in the strike vote. She said she accepted the declaration of the Wisconsin State Board that the deception had occurred.

Unionists said they committed the forgery to prove they had 75 per cent of the Allis-Chalmers labor force, she declared.

"Suppose the number of Communists is small," said Representative Albert G. Rutherford, (R) of Pennsylvania, "don't you believe it is the duty of the Department of Labor to run them down?"

"No, I don't believe it is," said the witness, adding that if they did they would have "the FBI down on our heads in a minute."

Miss Perkins asked "what would you do if you were a Federal mediator trying to settle a strike and you knew that a man was a Communist who was elected spokesman of 500 workers?"

"I would call in the police at once and arrest him," snapped Chairman May.

"There may be some law that permits you to do that, but I don't know of it," said the witness.

She said that when the mediation officials suspect a certain labor leader is a Communist they "keep their fingers crossed," in dealing with him.

Answering questions put by Dies Committee member J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, Miss Perkins minimized the importance of Communist influence in strikes. She said she had occasionally inquired informally of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. heads whether certain officers of local unions were Communists. But the best antidote to Communism, she argued, is good working conditions.

Explaining later to Chairman May, Miss Perkins said the conciliation service did not knowingly deal with Communists and that when a labor spokesman came under suspicion they generally called in a higher official of the same union.

## Poppy Day Feted By San Jose

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN JOSE, Calif.—With hopes of bringing more of the golden brilliance of the wildflower to the Santa Clara Valley, Poppy Day was observed in San Jose April 2 by the Flower Lover's Club and other civic organizations. The observance was marked by a program of study of the State native flower at Dunne Hall, under the direction of Miss Clare Percy Westphal, and aroused considerable interest and enthusiasm.

When Spanish conquistadors came to California in search of gold mines, they found the hills in a carpet of golden poppies. The fields were plundered by successive generations until now the State flower survives only under protection of law. Poppies cannot be gathered now except from private gardens or after a written permit has been obtained from the owner of the land on which the poppies grow. The penalty for picking poppies without a permit is a fine up to $200 or a jail sentence up to six months.

Eschscholtzia, the correct name of the California poppy, comes from the name of a German naturalist, Dr. John Frederick Eschscholtz, who was a member of an exploring party.

The poppy was adopted as the official flower of California by Act of the Legislature in 1903. The purpose of flower lovers in reviving California Poppy Day is to plant more of the bright flowers along the highways for the enjoyment of motorists and travelers, and to impress Californians more deeply with the beauty of their native flower.


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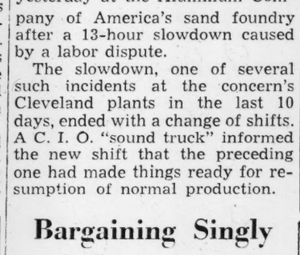


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# Greek Eastern Wing Surrenders to Nazis

BERLIN, April 9, (AP)—The Nazi Army has forced its way down the Vardar River valley, captured Salonika and forced the surrender of the whole eastern wing of the Greek Army between Salonika and the Turkish border, the High Command announced today.

Other German forces have taken Skoplje and Veles, Yugoslavia, and are advancing rapidly toward the Albanian border and junction with Italian forces after taking Tetovo and Prilep, the High Command said.

Farther north in Yugoslavia, a communiqué said, German armored troops captured the vital railroad city of Nish, while others took Maribor and crossed the Drava River.

**Reach Shores of Aegean**

In Northeastern Greece, a communiqué said, Panzer divisions driving south from Bulgaria captured the town of Xanthe, 30 miles northwest of the Port of Kavallo, and advanced from there to the shores of the Aegean Sea.

Many of the Greek soldiers who surrendered had fought desperately in the Struma River valley, trying to stem the German advance which broke through the expensive string of fortifications known as "the Metaxas Line," after the late Premier Gen. John Metaxas.

To the south, the war bulletin said, German troops drove past Lake Doiran, in Southeastern Yugoslavia, and into Greek territory.

Mountain and infantry divisions under Field Marshal Sigmund List, supported by dive bombers, were credited with the break-through into Yugoslavia and Greece.

**Capture of Generals Claimed**

The High Command said that the German drive into the Skoplje region of Yugoslavia had extended more than 60 miles from the Bulgarian frontier, "despite difficult mountain territory."

Six generals were said to have been among the 20,000 prisoners taken in Southern Yugoslavia, along with much artillery and war materials of all kinds.

A German spokesman declared today that "the Serbian State is tottering after only a few days of operations by our forces."

The assertion folowed quickly an announcement that several important Serb key positions guarding Yugoslavia's communications had been seized by the Nazi Army after stiff resistance.

The reports indicated that while the mountainous countryside posed a special problem in Yugoslavia, it presented difficulties as great to the Serbs as to the Germans.

**Retreat Made Difficult**

Much Yugoslav equipment was being captured, the reports said, because the destruction of the few difficult highways by the Luftwaffe made swift retreat impossible.

Germans said the loss of equipment, especially of airplanes, was a stunning initial blow to Yugoslavia because the country lacks industrial facilities for replacements. Tools of war must be imported, and such importations were held to be unfeasible because of the difficulty of penetrating the Italian naval and German air patrol of the Mediterranean.

German commentators and the press made much of reported Yugoslav bombings of Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian territories.

There were angry reactions in these countries, friends of the Axis, whose own forces have not taken part in the invasion of Yugoslavia, they said.

## Italian Action

ROME, April 9 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced today that Fascist troops had occupied Kranj in the extreme northwest tip of Yugoslavia at the junction of the Italian and German frontiers.

The town, situated on a railroad, is about 10 miles east of the Italian border.

Italian bombing planes were reported to have attacked warships and seaplanes in the Yugoslav harbor of Sibenik, about 200 miles south of Kranj, and to have damaged barracks and motor truck concentrations ashore.

Other planes were said to have bombed Yugoslav air bases at Divulje and Vodice and machine-gunned motorized columns and horse-drawn supply trains.

Large groups of Yugoslav prisoners were said to have been captured elsewhere in local fighting, in addition to several hundred Greek troops.

## Engine Tampering Charged on Liner

PANAMA, Canal Zone April 9 (AP)—Charges of tampering with the engines and navigation instruments of the 23,255-ton Italian liner Conté Bia Camano have been filed in District Court here by Daniel McGrath, Canal Zone District Attorney, against nine Italian officers of the ship and Giovanni Bruni, the liner's agent here who also is the Italian Consul.

United States officials went aboard March 30, arrested several of the ship's officers and Signor Bruni, and removed 500 crew members. All the defendants and crewmen are en route to New York aboard the United States transport Leonard Wood. They are expected to arrive there tomorrow.

The affidavit charged the port and starboard turbine installations and compasses were rendered useless.

Although Mr. McGrath declined to comment, it was learned from other reliable sources that the defendants will be returned to the Canal Zone for trial.

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## New Navy Aide

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**Ralph A. Bard**

The recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy is a Chicagoan. He is an investment banker and Chairman of the Board of the Eversharp Company. In politics Mr. Bard has been a Republican.

## Sikorski Vows New Poland Will Be Democratic to Core

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—A post-war reconstruction of Poland will have the support and encouragement of President Roosevelt, who is described as fully aware of Poland's future in and importance to Central Europe, according to Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

General Sikorski, who has just arrived from London as "a traveling salesman for Poland," promised that any future Poland would be democratic to the core and would settle Poland's long-standing minority problems on the basis of "equal rights and equal obligations."

On Nov. 11, 1940, Poland signed an agreement with Czechoslovak authorities in London looking toward a federation of the two peoples based on the example of the British Commonwealth of Nations and upon that of the Great American democracy.

General Sikorski also expressed the opinion that Yugoslavia would play an important role in any such Eastern and Central European agreement, which would avoid the mistakes of the Versailles Treaty.

Accompanying General Sikorski on his American tour is Stanislaus Mikolajczyk, who is said to be the leader of the Polish peasants, who form some 72 per cent of that country's population.

"Today, the peasant is the basis of the increasing opposition to German rule," General Sikorski said. "Tomorrow, the peasant will be the basis of a new and democratic Poland."

"There is a strong Polish army fighting for Britain. About 34,000 troops are stationed along important stretches of the British coast, while 10,000 are with General Wavell's army in the Near East. The Polish airforce in Britain numbers 9,600 men, including both pilots and groundcrew.

"Due to the fact that Britain has given us the latest planes, the Polish airforce is today stronger than when the war began with Germany, while the same is true of the Polish Navy."

General Sikorski asserted that the Government-in-Exile kept in full and direct touch with its men in occupied Poland, where, he said, the dreaded German secret police has found it impossible to stamp out opposition.

"There are man hunts through the streets of Polish cities and towns. The Germans have executed 70,000 and have expelled 1,200,000 from Western Poland. The Bolsheviks have sent over 400,000 Poles to Siberia."

## Hitler By-Passes Spain as Risk

(Continued from Page 3)

sessing vineyards near the southernmost tip of Spain have had choice portions expropriated and guns installed on them. Another friend has made a trip all along the Spanish shore from the Cadiz side toward Gibraltar, and has seen large numbers of shore guns. It is reported that more have been established on the African side.

**Back Ridge Fortified**

The ridge of hills on the land back of Gibraltar has likewise been fortified. Whether the Rock itself were besieged or not, these guns could make the harbor of Gibraltar untenable at once, while the shore batteries some distance to the southwest could commence operations against shipping at once.

The feeling in Madrid, then, is one of acute uncertainty and of half-living from day to day. The Germans might come in any moment. For the present, they could choose their time; but if the United States should enter the war, their hand would be forced. All of the neutral experts in that part of the world presume that a race for Dakar, the control of western Africa and the jumping-off points for the Western Hemisphere would at once develop.

Or the war may pass Spain by. Or Spain might become the decisive battleground—a new Norway in which both sides would be prepared this time, and both would put forward their maximum effort. Spain will have little to say about this; the decisions will be made in London and Berlin.

Meanwhile, there is one certainty: Spain is a broken, disorganized, half-starved, war-weary country which any belligerent will think four times before entering. As long as the war continues there is little prospect of improvement.

## 1,065,731 Hot Lunches Served To Florida School Children by WPA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Attaining an objective established some time ago, Florida's WPA school lunch program served 50,000 school children of the State during February with 1,065,731 hot lunches, State Administrator Roy Schroeder said recently.

This was the first time the project has topped the million mark in monthly servings. The meals are served in 64 of Florida's 67 counties; this is an increase over last February when only 15,000 children were cared for.

The rapid growth of the undertaking was credited to the "whole hearted co-operation of the sponsoring agencies, such as the State Welfare Board, the State Board of Education, Parent-Teachers Associations, public-spirited individuals and various local organizations."

WPA pays the cost of all supervision, the labor, and the preparation and distribution of menus and diets to the various units, furnishing $1,600,000 in WPA funds.

Sponsors furnish food, supplementing contributions from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as well as equipment and rental for locations. The present undertaking is currently active in 494 Florida schools.

To carry out WPA's share requires services of 1,300 to 1,500 workers drawn from relief rolls and 12 professionally trained home economists who supervise all activities.

Mrs. Rolla A. Southworth, State Director of Community Service programs for WPA, reported a sharp decrease in disciplinary problems in schools where the program has made meals available to underprivileged children.

## 'One-Arm Lunch' Goes Feminine

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—A refined, feminine version of the speedy one-arm lunch is the latest help to the busy shopper here. Service in four minutes flat is pledged by the downtown department store which has launched this high-speed — but very quiet—lunching place.

Soft gray walls and rose-upholstered seats provide a restful setting for the mid-day snack. Tables are just simple trays, attached to metal frame chairs at comfortable angles.

## Frederic W. Wile

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—Frederic W. Wile, who passed on here yesterday, was a noted World War correspondent, columnist and author.

Prior to the World War he had served various newspapers in London and Berlin, so that when the war broke out he quickly earned a reputation as a specialist on German affairs and politics. It is recalled that in 1914 he was arrested by German officials as a suspected spy. Later he sued the German Government and was able to collect $6,000 for the experience.

During the war Mr. Wile served in the general headquarters division of the United States Army Intelligence Service of the American Expeditionary Force. Later he accompanied President Wilson through France, Belgium, England and Italy as the peace conference opened.

After the war he returned to the United States and wound up in Washington with his own news service. He also did much pioneer work in radio commentating.

Mr. Wile entitled his autobiography, "News is Where You Find It."

## Nazis Smash Coventry Again As RAF Repeats Raid on Kiel

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Coventry, whose name has now become synonomous with all-out air attacks, was the target of German air bombers again last night, suffering what was officially described as considerable damage. The Government also said casualties might be found to be heavy.

RAF bombers, at the same time, carried out a second successive night of raids on the German port at Kiel.

The raid on Coventry was brief but intense, yet it fell short of the proportions of last November's crushing attack. It lasted several hours.

RAF night fighters claimed destruction of six German bombers, and the Air Ministry news service said others were "damaged and known to be in trouble as they made for home."

Aside from the concentrated assault on Coventry, the British said Nazi bombers struck in force at other factory towns in the industrial Midlands, while scattered flights ranged widely across England, attacking sharply in the southeast and on south coast towns.

London had an early alarm, followed by anti-aircraft fire but no bombs fell, and the all-clear sounded before midnight.

[In Berlin it was claimed that several hundred Nazi planes bombed Portsmouth and Coventry, and sank one 4,000-ton vessel and damaged another of 20,000 tons in the port of Harwich.]

The British raid on Kiel last night, was accompanied by attacks on Bremerhaven, Emden and Rotterdam, the Air Ministry said today.

The raid on Kiel, aided by favorable weather, was described as "even more impressive" than the assault on the preceding night. The British acknowledged, however, that the night's forays had cost them five planes. Elaborating on the earlier raid in which the British announced their warplanes rained "the heaviest load of bombs ever dropped on Germany in a single night" dropping "hundreds of tons of high explosives and more than 30,000 incendiaries," the Air Ministry news service said the raid left "glowing shells of warehouses" on the waterfront and huge buildings "wholly enveloped in flames."

"The submarine yards evidently suffered greatly. A great building in the Deutsche-Werke Shipyards was seen to collapse and in the town itself the ruin was almost as widespread as in the docks."

A squall of fire bombs left shipbuilding yards "completely outlined in red," it was said.

"A mile square in the center of the town," the official account continued, "was a single sheet of fire."

A strong wind was said to have fanned the flames out of control of fire fighting brigades.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire met the first attack but subsequently, the British said, there were significant lulls.

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# Goossens and His New Symphony—Films in Prospect for Boston

## Cincinnati Conductor To Be Guest

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"But you came to the United States as a composer, Mr. Goossens."

"No; I came as a conductor. You recall that I started the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra going for George Eastman."

"Quite true; and still you were known in the United States at the time as a composer, and you had to prove yourself at conducting."

"Perhaps so. I had been represented, too, on an orchestral program, had I not, in Chicago as far back as 1919?"

That is how far an inquirer got with Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra, meeting him the other morning at Symphony Hall after a rehearsal which he directed of his Symphony, Opus 58. The intention was to discount the disability Mr. Goossens is supposed to labor under of being a conductor who dares compose and who ventures to ask the public to give attention to what he has written. He declined, however, to be regarded as anything but what his American record of seasons past has shown him. He is a conductor, and he will take the consequences.

* * *

Very well, then. He has come to town, all the same, not only to lead the Boston Symphony in its program of Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening, but, more important, to bring to notice here the new work, which he has already tried on his home audience in Cincinnati, and which he has had John Barbirolli test at the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts in New York.

If rehearsals really indicated anything, The Symphony, Opus 52, could be set down now as a brilliant example of the big form in which all composers aspire to excel. But rehearsals are notoriously deceptive. It takes regular performance before a house to determine merits; and Mr. Goossens is so mistrustful that he refuses even to accept the outcome of early presentations, no matter how favorable they may be.

"Ten years' time," he declared, "is wanted to show whether a piece of music possesses any quality or not. If by and by they ask about that symphony of Goossens and say that they would like to hear it once more, I shall know I have written something. Until then, I must take it for what the critics find it; and so far hardly encouraging—the effort of a conductor who composes."

So the policy that Serge Koussevitzky long ago instituted for the Boston Symphony goes on. Music of the day is brought out and given a chance. If people who hear it in the 'forties remember it until the 'fifties and call it back again, the repertory is enriched by an item. If they forget it, no harm done. The practice here and now of listening and judging certainly cultivates the national wit and helps America's artistic position in the world.

* * *

The symphony is freshly done, the ink is only a year settling into the manuscript, and revision remains possible. These first goings-over may prompt something in that line. To glance at notations on the cover, the work is scored for all ordinary instruments—strings, woods, and brasses—and for a large force of percussion. To look up from the book, the Symphony Hall platform is completely filled with players. But it must be remembered that in these days of skilful scoring, a large instrumental aggregation does not necessarily imply undue sonority. To listen a spell, when the organ is added for the concluding measures of the work—the grand coda—the effect is of fullness and volume, but by no means of noise. A review from the beginning ordered, the first movement, after giving every instrument a chance to speak, ends in quiet, far-off tones that are almost short of audible.

Something says that while this music is conceived on a grand plan, it is succinct in general expression and cheerful everywhere in mood.

A cursory turning of the leaves in the orchestra library at rehearsal intermission reveals a construction in four movements: (1) Andante leading the Allegro; (2) Andante espressivo ma con moto; (3) Divertimento (amounting to a scherzo); (4) Finale.

George MacLean

**Eugene Goossens**

**To conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in his own First Symphony at the concerts of Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening.**

## Euripides In New York Experiment

By John Beaufort

New York

First of all, let us congratulate the sponsors, actors, musicians, technicians, and all those who have contributed to the planting and nurturing of the Experimental Theater, Inc., on Broadway's stubborn asphalt. Their labor was not in vain. Tuesday afternoon at the Cort Theater, the Experimental Theater gave the first of three scheduled productions. The play was Euripides' "The Trojan Women," which is unusual enough to rank as an experiment in these non-classical times. To insure the novelty of the occasion, however, Robert Turney had provided a prologue against a modern European setting.

Few will question the value of such experimental production. Yesterday's performance may well be the initial step toward a permanent Broadway workshop. That is the intention. There has already been considerable debate over the choice of "The Trojan Women," the manner of casting, and in general the sponsors' concept of an experimental theater. That is fair enough. Candor on the part of those who have suggestions and willingness to listen on the part of Antoinette Perry, president of the Experimental Theater, and her co-workers should increase both the scope and the value of this contribution.

* * *

The immediately important fact is that a start has been made. And a good start too.

Margaret Webster has had the courage to cast certain roles in unorthodox fashion. She has sought to present the tragedy in theatrical terms that a modern audience may understand. She has contrived a production which, if not inspired, is more than merely competent. She has achieved visual effects with the aid of simple lighting, a raised platform, and a few steps. Also, Miss Webster plays Andromache.

Hers is a good, forthright performance, though some will consider it over-declamatory. Andromache's final scenes as she is parted from her child, Astyonax, are full of pity. Unfortunately, Miss Webster's duties as actress appear to have prevented her from giving full attention to the directing. Though not without accomplished playing in individual instances, the performance as a whole is without a unifying point. There is no governing concept of the way the poetry should be read. Hence, the production offers everything from matter-of-fact realism to declamation.

* * *

Instead of experimenting with some newer translation, Miss Webster has returned to the Gilbert Murray version from which she has cut little. The most noticeable changes are the rearragement of the choral passages and the contraction of the original prologue—between Pallas and Poseidon—to a few lines which are given to the old man of Mr. Turney's prologue. Other changes include the introduction of a Jewish woman among the mourners over Troy and the dressing of Cassandra as a novice carrying a crucifix. Menelaus, Talthybius, and the soldiers are indicated to be Fascists.

This makes for some bafflement in trying to understand the import of production as a whole. Mr. Turney's dramatic prologue would have been enough to remind us that now, as in the fifth century B. C., the chief losers in war are the defenseless ones, the mothers, the home builders, the artists, those who have never drawn a sword or fired a gun. Mr. Turney says some stirring things in his introduction and their application to situations present and past would seem to have eliminated the need for modernizing Euripides.

There is a forlorness about Dame May Whitty's Hecuba, not perhaps the noble grief of a queen but an aspect of the general mourning. Charles Francis effectively transposes the old man of the prologue into the Poseidon of the play. Frederic Tozere's compassionate playing of Talthybius is one of the best of the performances. Two jarring conceptions in this rising paean of grief are provided by Walter Slezak and Tamara Geva, whom Miss Webster has allowed to play with a curious musical comedy style.

Lehman Engel has contributed valuable musical scoring, especially the antiphonal enlargements of the spoken verse in the final scene—a sort of universalizing of the immediate grief. The dance movements are the work of Felicia Sorel.

Subsequent performances of "The Trojan Women" are announced for the evenings of April 13 and 20 at the Cort Theater.

Walt Disney Productions

**Disneyesque Approach to Ballet**

**Preparations for "Fantasia," Walt Disney's film, which is continuing at the Majestic**

**Kathryn Grayson and Mickey Rooney**

**In "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," coming Thursday to the screen at the State and Orpheum.**

## Miss Bergman And Rooney In New Casts

New film programs are announced for this week to open Thursday at the State and Orpheum, and at the Paramount and Fenway, and to start Saturday at the Fine Arts. The present films are continuing at the Majestic, Keith Memorial and at the Metropolitan.

At the State and Orpheum the chief item on the new program will be "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," another in the series of Hardy family films, with Kathryn Grayson as a newcomer to the cast. Mickey Rooney remains as Andy, of course, and among the other familiar players are Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Sara Haden, and Ann Rutherford.

The companion feature will be "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," with Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay in the leading roles.

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### 'Adam Had Four Sons'

Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward, and Fay Wray head the cast for "Adam Had Four Sons," which comes to the Paramount and Fenway, Thursday. The film derives from Charles Bonner's novel, "Legacy." Gregory Ratoff directed. The story follows the fortunes of an American family through many years.

The co-feature will be "Blonde Inspiration," with John Shelton and Virginia Grey in the leading roles.

* * *

### 'Dream of Butterfly'

An Italian film, "The Dream of Butterfly," is announced to begin Saturday at the Fine Arts. The picture has been arranged in the form of a play within a play, using Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" as a climax to the story. Carmine Gallone directed and the cast includes Maria Cebotari, Fosco Giachetti, Germana Paolieri, Luigi Almirante, and Giocchino. Included in the program will be newsreels, Disney's "Window Cleaners" and "Information Please" with Elmer Davis as guest.

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### Continuing Films

Films remaining for extended runs include the following:

Majestic—"Fantasia," now in its tenth week.

Metropolitan—"Road to Zanzibar," with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour; and "Dead Men Tell," with Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan, remain through next Wednesday.

Keith Memorial—"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," with Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery, and "Vivacious Lady," with Ginger Rogers and James Stewart, begin a second week Thursday.

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### At Keith-Boston

Beginning Thursday the feature film at the Keith-Boston will be "Mr. Dynamite," a spy melodrama with Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey in the principal roles, and with Robert Armstrong, Ann Gillis, Elisabeth Risdon, and Frank Gaby in supporting parts.

On the stage will be "The Crazy Show of 1941" with Milt Britton heading the vaudeville part of the entertainment.

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### At South Station

"This Is England," with comment by Edward R. Murrow of the radio, will be the leading item in the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Among the other films will be a musical quiz with Hendrik Van Loon and Jessica Dragonette, "Hollywood Picture People," with Jack Benny, two color cartoons, newsreels, "Acrobatic Aces," "Popular Science" and a Cliff Edwards musical.

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### At the Exeter

A revival of "Rebecca" will be the feature at the Exeter beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week. A group of short films will round out the program. "Play Girl," with Kay Francis, and "Road Show" with Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis continue through today.

### 'The Trojan Women'

Euripides' play as translated by Gilbert Murray with a modern prologue by Robert Turney. Directed by Margaret Webster. Music by Lehman Engel. Dance director, Felicia Sorel. Presented by the Experimental Theater, Inc., on April 8, at the Cort Theater, New York. The cast includes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Voice of Poseidon | Charles Francis |
| Hecuba | Dame May Whitty |
| Leaders of the Women | Grace Coppin |
| | Frase Gilbert |
| A Woman of Hecuba's Household | Elena James |
| A Young Girl | Virginia Barton |
| A Young Mother | Joanna Roos |
| Another Young Girl | Perry Wilson |
| A Woman from the East | Shifrah Baraks |
| A Servant | Marion Nobel |
| An Old Woman | Katheryn Grill |
| Talthybius | Frederic Tozere |
| Cassandra | Florence Williams |
| Andromache | Margaret Webster |
| Astyanax | Lorna Lynn |
| Menelaus | Walter Slezak |
| Aide-de-camp to Menelaus | Jackson Wright |
| Helen | Tamara Geva |
| Soldier | William Nicols |
| 2nd Soldier | John Macquade |
| Soldiers of Talthybius | Paul Reed |
| Herman Bel Monte, Gordon Gaines, Cameron Mitchell | |

## Three Exhibitions at Vose's

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries there are on exhibition pictures by three painters: Frederick Whitaker, R. C. Scott, and Frank Vining Smith.

Mr. Whitaker comes from Providence. He shows about two dozen water colors including a variety of subjects of town and country. There are scenes at the docks in Boston. There are bridges and barns and quarry scenes. Mr. Whitaker paints themes which have inspired him and he strives to depict them with the vivid impressiveness with which they were perceived. His brush glides along easily and confidently. Beyond clear portrayal of recognizable episodes, he tries to paint interesting atmospheric effects as in "Sunlight Flood," "Cloudburst," and "City Lights."

Ralph C. Scott also comes from Providence. He is showing a group of monotypes. They have great charm, benefiting by the softness of surface effect in this technical process. The montoype bestows upon a picture a unity which pulls all the forms together.

The pictures show scenes of the rocky seacoast, with rough surf breaking against the rocks. Fisher folk are seen on the job. On the whole, Mr. Scott's pictures convey a feeling of comforting solitude in far-off retreats.

Frank Vining Smith provides each season a supply of pictures of ships and the sea. The canvases are manifestly subject pictures.

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### Providence Art Club

Two exhibitions are currently on view at the Providence Art Club: sculptures by Aristide Cianfarani and drawings by Robert J. Hill.

Mr. Cianfarani's talents encompass great range. He works in various materials. He carves in the round or in low relief. He makes realistic or fanciful figures. His talent is flexible and adaptable, and he embarks upon each undertaking with professional assurance.

Mr. Hill has entitled his drawings "Doodles." But his graphic work deserves a more serious designation, for he sets forth in a more systematic and consistent fashion than is common in the scribbles known as doodling. He has an eye for foible, for nonsense and pretense. He seems to have a knack for telling about the amusing things he sees in his fellows. The talent which Mr. Hill has is peculiar to Americans; they show far more versatility in black and white, and in these descriptive characterizations than they do in the more formal practice of painting.

## American Prints For Symphony Hall

An exhibition of 101 American prints, representing three centuries of printmaking, will go on view at Symphony Hall (in the First Balcony Gallery), April 10, 12, 14, and 15, under the auspices of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This collection was originally assembled by the American National Committee of Engraving under the direction of its president, John Taylor Arms, and was recently purchased by International Business Machines Corporation.

The 101 prints range from the earliest engravings extant to the work of contemporary artists. The eighteenth century is represented by four prints. Peter Pelham's "Portrait of Cotton Mather," the first mezzotint scraped in the United States (1727); "A Prospective Plan of the Battle Fought Near Lake George," by Thomas Johnston, one of the first historical prints engraved in America (1755); a portrait of the Rev. Joseph Pilmore by Charles Willson Peale, dated 1787, and "The Washington Family," executed in 1798 by Edward Savage.

The nineteenth century also furnishes several rarities, among them "Landscape" by Bass Otis; the first lithograph drawn on the stone by Rembrandt Peale ("Lord Byron"); the original engraved block used by Alexander Anderson, the "father of wood-engraving," and an aquatint of City Hall by John Hill. Also represented are James A. McNeill Whistler, Winslow Homer, Frank Duveneck, and many more.

The first four decades of the twentieth century are comprised of outstanding prints by modern printmakers—69 in all.

In his foreword to the catalogue, Mr. Arms says of the exhibition, "Prints, being the most democratic form of pictorial expression, most poignantly reflect the customs, thought, and life of a time; and the present exhibition offers an unusual opportunity to trace the spiritual and technical development of graphic art in our country from the first hesitating beginnings, when it was largely the reflection of the art of other lands, to the full flowering of today, when the American School is probably, for virility and breadth of point of view, the most outstanding in the world."

The exhibition had its first showing at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington last November; later at the I. B. M. Country Club in Endicott, N. Y., where the company's factories are situated, and again at the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City, in February. The showing of the prints at Symphony Hall will be the last before the exhibit embarks on a South American tour.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theater

**Colonial—**
"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Music

**Jordan Hall—**
Concert by Nathan Gottschalk, violinist. Leonid Hambro, accompanist. 8:15.

**Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—**
Final concert of the season by the Boston Society of Early Music. Olga Averino, guest artist. 8:30.

**Tomorrow**

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, and Eugene Goossens, conducting. (Note: Concert is being given Thursday, instead of Friday, 2:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter—**
"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

**Fenway—**
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly, Edmund Gwenn. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

**Fine Arts—**
"Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine," Ruth Chatterton. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time, "Americans All." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

**Kenmore—**
"My Son, My Son," Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:50. "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Bros. 1, 4:40, 8:10.

**Majestic—**
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30 evening performance 8:30.

**Metropolitan—**
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

**Modern—**
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:55. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:15.

**Orpheum—**
"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

**Paramount—**
"A Guy, a Girl and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and Edmund Gwenn. 9, 11:45, a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

**RKO Boston—**
"City of Missing Girls." 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10. "Border Vigilantes." William Boyd. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:15, 6:20, 8:55.

**Scollay—**
"So Ends Our Night." Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 12:10, 4:10, 8:05.

**South Station Theater—**
"International Forum with Dorothy Thompson, William L. Shirea, Wythe Williams and Linton Wells," "Spirit of 1941," "Travel—San Francisco." "Breezy Little Bears" latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

**Strand, Huntington Avenue—**
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Continuous 1-11.

**Telepix—**
"Dorothy Thompson on World Crisis." "Pete Smith Quiz," "Rare Birds." "Comedy," cartoons and 30-minute News Digest.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brooks. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

**Tremont—**
"Joy of Living," Irene Lunne. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 8:30. "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:40, 6:45, 10:05.

**Uptown—**
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker. 1:45 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Honeymoon for Three," 2 and 8.

**Regent:** "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Sandy Gets Her Man," with Baby Sandy. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Easy Living," Ray Milland and Jean Arthur. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. "Down Argentine Way," 1:50 and 7:50.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge:** "The Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.
**Brookline Village:** "Life With Henry." Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:03, 8:07. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:13, 6:17, 9:30.

**Cleveland Circle:** "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 2. Continuous 7-11.
**Harvard:** "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Father's Son," John Litel and Billy Dawson. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "Adventures of Robin Hood." Errol Flynn. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Twenty-one Days Together." Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. 1:35, 4:30, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Fighting 69th." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Codman Square:** "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:16, 9:16. "Jennie," William Henry and Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 7:53.
**Dorchester:** "Algiers." Hedy Lamarr and Charles Boyer. "Three Cheers for the Irish." 2. Continuous 7-11.
**Franklin Park:** "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 3:05, 9:20. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 8:10.
**Strand:** "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 8:23. "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:50, 6:50, 10:15.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Honeymoon for Three." 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol:** "You're the One." 3:17, 9:36. "Dispatch from Reuters." 1:40, 7:59.
**Park:** "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Behand the News."

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "Virginia." Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2:30, 8:15. "She Couldn't Say No." 4, 9:45.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "Play Girl." Kay Francis. 1:30, 4:57, 8:26. "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:51, 6:18, 9:47.
**Mystic:** "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2, 7, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:10, 8:20.
**Maplewood:** "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "There Goes My Heart." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
**Orpheum:** "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 1:45 and 7.
**Strand:** "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2:15, 8:35. "Pride of the Yukon." 3:30, 7, 9:50.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Flight from Destiny." Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 8. "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 3:16, 9:31.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "Kit Carson." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "The Invisible Woman." Virginia Bruce and John Howard. 3:40, 8:30. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore. 2:25, 6:50, 10.

**MELROSE — Melrose:** "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl." Paul Lukas. 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "Father's Son." John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount:** "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD — Norwood:** "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Fight from Destiny." Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn.

**QUINCY — Quincy:** "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Play Girl." Kay Francis and James Ellison.
**Strand:** "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One." Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker.

**REVERE — Boulevard:** "Fighting 69th." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Awful Truth." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Fighting 69th." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Awful Truth." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2 and 8.
**Capitol and Ball Square:** "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2 Evenings at 6:15.
**Davis Square:** "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. "Laughing at Danger." 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "The Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. "The Devil Bat." 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 7:30.
**Strand:** "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga." "Behind the News." 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:10, 7:55. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 3:28, 9:13.

**WALTHAM — Embassy:** "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Play Girl." Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:45 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. "Over the Moon." 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "Night Train." "Honeymoon for Three." 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan and John Shelton. 3:30 and 7:45.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Virginia." Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:40, 8:10. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

*Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*


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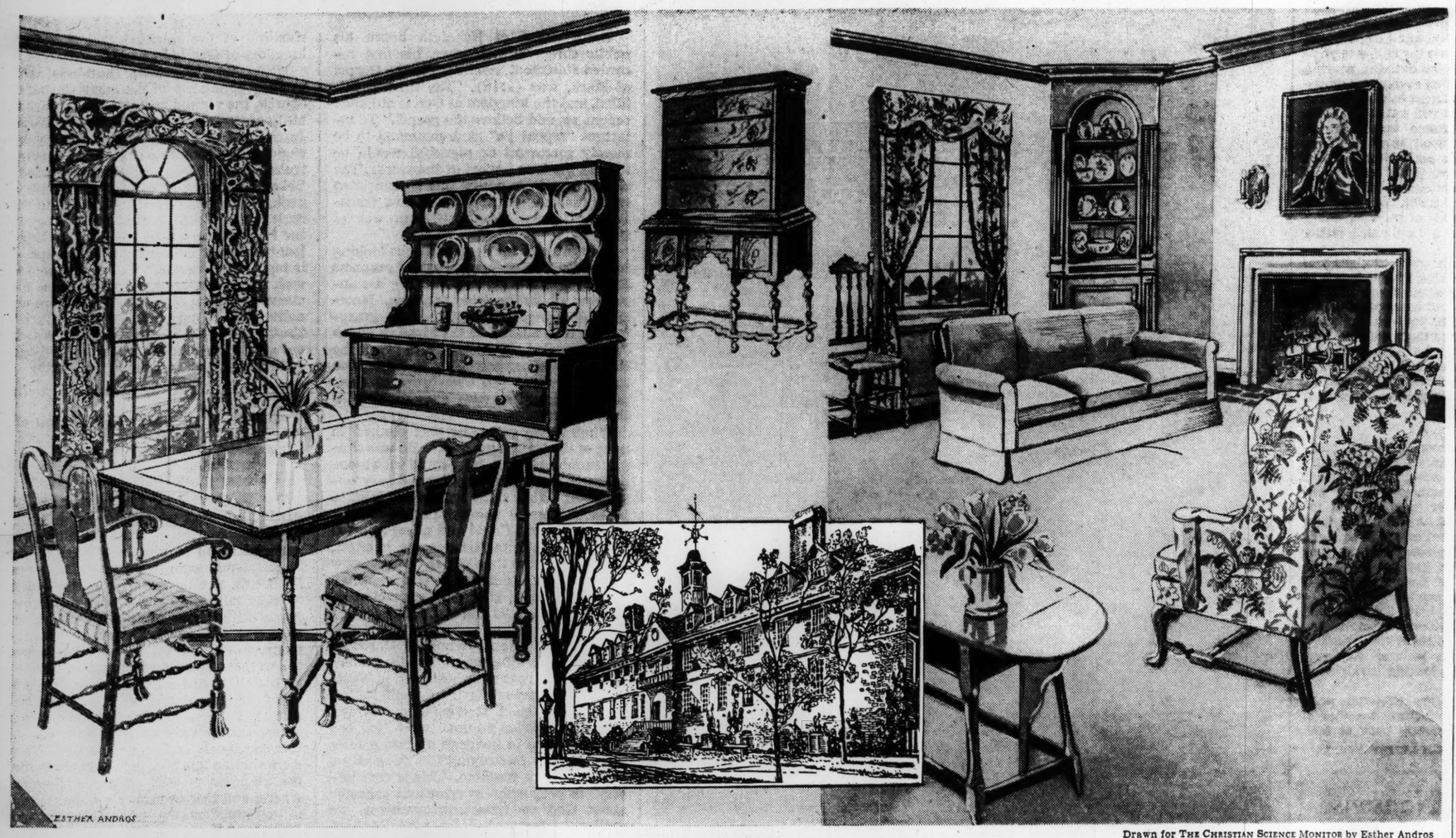
# Today's Woman





Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

**In the two rooms sketched here, which reflect the William and Mary and Dutch influence, the aim has been to catch the spirit of the time rather than to show actual furniture. In the dining room, the color scheme suggested is a combination of green, brown, and ivory harmonizing with the wood of the simple turned table and the Early Dutch vase-back chairs with their rush seats cushioned in an orange fabric that picks up an orange accent in the draperies. These draperies have a soft green ground with pattern after a Grinling Gibbons carving in brown, antique ivory, and dull orange. The Welsh dresser is a simple English type of the time.**

**In the living room, the draperies are an Oriental motif chintz in a combination of green, yellow, and brown, and the wing chair is covered in the same material. The sofa is covered in a chartreuse textured fabric. Over the fireplace with its heavy molding hangs a typical Dutch painting, and there are arched corner cabinets displaying the china collection.**

**The top-center sketch is a reproduction of an antique William and Mary tallboy with typical trumpet and inverted cup turnings.**

**The inset shows the façade of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia, a distinguished example of the architecture of the time, and a tribute to the genius of Sir Christopher Wren.**

## William and Mary Type of Furnishing Lends Charm to Certain Modern Homes

By Irwin Spear

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When Mary and her Dutch husband, William of Orange, went to England from The Hague after Mary's father, James II, fled to France in 1688, they carried with them a Dutch retinue and many Dutch fashions.

One of these was the collecting of Chinese porcelains. The Queen had an immense collection, which she housed in cabinets at Hampton Court. Soon the fad spread far and wide, and china cabinets came into general use. The historian Macaulay tells us that almost every great house in the kingdom had its museum of teapots and dragons, and that even statesmen and generals were proud to be known as judges of these "grotesque baubles."

Thus a piece of furniture that originated with a queen's hobby remains a practical feature of our dining rooms today.

The Queen spent many hours at her embroidery frame and, following her lead, many ladies took to making needlepoint coverings for stools and chairs.

So if you are handy with a needle, you can, like the fashionable ladies of two and a half centuries ago, do a needlepoint top for that heirloom bench or footrest, and in this way add a true William and Mary touch to your room.

The East India Company was at that same time bringing in quantities of India chintz, or "chints" as they spelled it then. The use of these decorative cotton fabrics developed into a veritable craze.

Pepys mentions purchasing chintz hangings printed in neutral designs for his wife, and Queen Mary had an East Indian chintz-curtained bed. Drapery departments today offer many reproductions of these early East Indian and Chinese motifs, both in chintzes and in wallpapers. (Mrs. Andros shows, in the living room sketched, how effectively they help re-create the feeling of William and Mary interiors.)

Equally suitable for this purpose, though somewhat more expensive, are block-printed linens, such as that shown in the dining room sketched.

The Dutch loved comfort. The straight backs and hard seats of early English chairs were, moreover, not conducive to the long sessions they enjoyed at basset or écarté or to the extended gossip that ladies loved then, no less than now, to exchange over their tea. So, for the first time in the history of furniture, designers began to have some regard for the human anatomy. Chair seats were upholstered and contours became more ingratiating.

Those two social amenities, cards and tea, were likewise responsible for new styles in tables. We note card tables with folding tops, and, for tea, smaller tables with butterfly wings to uphold the drop leaves.

From this era, too, date dressing tables with their indispensable patch boxes, writing tables and candle stands, which have become our modern lamp tables. How much these silent servants have contributed to gracious living through the years!

This period was the golden age of walnut. Thousands of walnut trees had been planted in England at the command of Queen Elizabeth. These were now full grown and invited the cabinetmaker's skill. More amenable to tools than oak, this new medium lent itself admirably to curved lines, a forward step in furniture design that was to reach its peak some generations later.

Among the new forms, the inverted cup and trumpet turning stands out as being just as representative of William and Mary design as bulbous legs are of Jacobean design. Toward the end of the reign came the cabriole leg, which was to be identified with the furniture of Anne.

Typical, too, of the William and Mary period, are tallboys with hooded tops, chests on chests, pear-drop hardware. The bannister back chair and Spanish foot are a Dutch influence as expressed in America, the latter feature being a holdover from the time when Holland was a Spanish province. Curved stretchers, often placed X fashion and sometimes finished with a decorative center finial, are now used to strengthen the more slender legs.

A tallboy such as the one sketched in the top central section will do much to add William and Mary flavor to a room. The finer original pieces might be decorated with marquetry in seaweed design, or else lacquered. Taste had swung away from carving in favor of marquetry and japanning, or, as we call it, lacquer.

Though the reign of William and Mary lasted but fourteen years, it is significant for the many changes it brought both in architecture and in furniture. When London was rebuilt after the fire of 1666, smaller brick houses replaced those of plaster and half timber. The double-hung windows usually had eighteen panes and were spaced at equal distances from a central doorway. Every room had its fireplace, smaller and lower than formerly due to the wider use of coal, and finished with a wide molding and paneled above for portrait or floral painting. This is the style of house "just made for" the William and Mary type of furnishing. If you live in or are planning such a home, the accompanying sketch will help you catch something of the spirit of this forthright and individual period.

**Second of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles will appear on the second Wednesday of each month.**

## Vera Maxwell Promotes Bright Capes and Dolman Sleeves

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Tweeds and sports clothes, under the ingenious handling of Vera Maxwell, take on an entirely new look this spring. She is making some of the brighter new things that will be highlighting collections bought and promoted in the best stores all over the country. Most popular notes are her bright cheviot capes—bright red or bright green. The capes are smart worn over gray flannel suits, or over plaid tweeds. In the latter case they pick up the color of the plaid. Her beige gabardine suits with pleated skirts, and her purple tweed coat with dolman sleeves are other designs that will be noticeable wherever tailored clothes are worn.

Every woman who has fairly slim hips, Miss Maxwell thinks, should try a dolman-sleeved coat because of its slimming effect. She makes them in a few tweeds, "high style" for coats, in subdued colors.

Colors are subdued this season, rather than splashy, Miss Maxwell thinks, and many of the tweeds she uses with such assurance are of the paler blues. Beige gabardines are in great vogue, and navy blue of course.

Checks are her favorite. Checks of all descriptions. As Miss Maxwell designs many of her own fabrics and has given the woolen market many of the successful tweed ideas it is now enjoying, you can depend upon what she is doing when she brings out topcoats and suits in checks and double checks.

Three large patch pockets are favored notes on her best suits. She also designs exciting cross-stripes, used horizontally for the jacket, lengthwise for the sleeves, and diagonally for the pleated skirt, in some of the loveliest soft suits for spring. Made up in soft woolens or worsteds, these suits are a dressmaker's triumph.

All her skirts have action. Could this be because she began her career as a ballet dancer with the Metropolitan Opera? It might have something to do with it. At any rate, in repose they give a straight slim line. They look straight but have plenty of movement. Most popular is her six-pleated skirt, which hangs almost straight and has a tremendous amount of action. Box pleats, straight pleats, diagonal pleats—she uses them all for effective action. Her clothes smack of style without any nonsense, which is what people want in tweeds.

She wore one of her own favorites the day we saw her line—an olive drab gabardine cardigan jacket suit, with patch pockets, and straight all-around pleated skirt. Under it she wore a sweater in a sharp shade of aqua. A red velvet toque with aqua-colored wings touched off this picture of one of America's most successful designers—the designer who first introduced pleated skirts into sportswear manufacturing. **B. E. S. F.**

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# The Home Forum



## The Visible Audience

MRS. GREGORY BREWSTER sometimes "spoke." On such occasions, it was not her own performance that she remembered afterward. It was the audience.

Never until she found herself on the platform had she dreamed that individuals in a large gathering could be so visible. Often she herself, seated in a lecture hall, had felt acutely that someone in the row behind her was gazing at the back of her head; but she had never realized that the speaker in front of her might be gazing at the expression on her face. Once or twice, it is true, she had had a fleeting impression that some speaker had "looked right at her"; but she had refused to credit anything so egotistical, and had put it down to illusion.

* * *

Now, on the platform herself, she was becoming an epicure of listening faces: bright faces vibrant with response; thoughtful faces weighing ideas before lighting up with agreement; weary faces relaxing comfortably; note-taking faces alternately lifting and dipping, for all the world like thirsty chickens at a drinking tray.

In every audience, there were faces that she returned to as safety points for her glance to rest on. She came back to some of them because she liked the way they laughed. To others she returned because they were a magical source of that electric current that makes a speaker tingle.

* * *

If Rosamond Brewster had been a poet, she would have put some of these faces into poems. As it was, she amused herself sometimes on the way home by imagining suitable portraits for them; so that she could keep them forever in her memory, becomingly framed.

There was one face that she treasured as a miniature done on ivory, its oval sweetness calm and reassuring, its gentle glance shaded by curving brows. There was another, a man's face this time, that must be done in rapid crayon, like a sketch of Forbes-Robertson waiting his cue in a play. That man had come up to speak to her afterward. Then there was the gentleman with the breezy introduction. He had gone down and seated himself at the end of the front row with his chair half turned toward the audience, so that he could lead the cheering if necessary from the sidelines. His portrait was a movie in technicolor with sound effects.

* * *

But Rosamond's favorite portrait was of a lady who had made her think of an age more brocaded and stately than our own. She ought to stand just inside the gates of a lordly castle, as hostess, with a look of welcome and of high command. The gauze veil from her high-peaked headdress should be floating in the wind of an early century. Her dress should be of silver, and her mantle of pale blue velvet powdered with embroidered flowers.

That lady had led the pace for an entire audience on one particular afternoon. Her quality of spirited attention had started the speech off with a lilt, and her sudden little surprised laugh at some unexpected turn of phrase had set the whole crowd going.

* * *

Somebody once said that women's faces in repose are apt to look disapproving. Possibly they do in repose; but, broken up with alert intelligence, no two of them look alike. Here is what happens to a good audience, thought Rosamond. They come into the hall, a terrifying multitude, concentrated criticism pouring in. They are discriminating even about where they will or will not sit; next to whom or far from whom they will or will not plant themselves. There they arrange themselves in serried ranks, conventional rows of faces, slightly "stylized" with polite reserve. But give them one thought worthy of their thinking and they break their serried ranks. Each individual is vividly herself, working her own mind in the currents of thought, like a good helmsman sailing a mettlesome racing yacht in half a gale.

A novelist recently described a classroom of young women as looking like "a bunch of intransitive verbs that would never take an object." That's the perfect description of the passive audience which has not yet been struck with an idea. It is the speaker's business and privilege to strike them with that wand and transform them into a vivid array of delightful "objects" that any transitive verb in an active mood would be more than glad to "take."

* * *

Thus dreamed Rosamond Brewster, planning her next speech while she sat patiently through a lecture that was being read to a great convention by a lecturer who was tied to his notes. Page after page he had interminably gone on, and he still had at least a quarter of his document on the desk waiting to be read. He had already run overtime twenty minutes, and he had not looked up from his manuscript for the past fifteen. If he had, he would have seen half his audience wriggling, and the other half, like Rosamond herself, thinking about affairs of their own.

"At this point I must interrupt myself to explain," remarked the lecturer suddenly, raising his head and looking straight at Rosamond.

Whereupon Mrs. Gregory Brewster woke with a start, pulled her features together in a hurry, and looked brightly back at him.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

## Masters of Nonsense

DE QUINCEY SAID, "None but a man of extraordinary talent can write first-rate nonsense." Only a short study of the subject is required to convince us that De Quincey was right; and he might have added, none but a man of extraordinary taste can appreciate first-rate nonsense. As an instance of this, we may remember that Edward Lear, "the parent of modern nonsense-writers," was a talented author and artist, and a prime favorite of such men as Tennyson and the Earls of Derby; and John Ruskin placed Lear's name at the head of his list of the best hundred authors.

"Don't tell me," said William Pitt, "of a man's being able to talk sense; every one can talk sense. Can he talk nonsense?"

The sense of nonsense enables us not only to discern pure nonsense, but to consider intelligently nonsense of various degrees of purity. Absence of sense is not necessarily nonsense, any more than absence of justice is injustice.

Etymologically speaking, nonsense may be either words without meaning, or words conveying absurd or ridiculous ideas. . . .

Doubtless the best and the best-known example of versified words without meaning is "Jabberwocky." Although (notwithstanding Lewis Carroll's explanations) the coined words are absolutely without meaning, the rhythm is perfect and the poetic quality decidedly apparent, and the poem appeals to the nonsense lover as a work of pure genius. Bayard Taylor is said to have recited "Jabberwocky" aloud for his own delectation until he was forced to stop by uncontrollable laughter. . . .

But of far greater interest and merit than nonsense of words, is nonsense of ideas. Here, again, we distinguish between nonsense and no sense. Ideas conveying no sense are often intensely funny, and this type is seen in some of the best of our nonsense literature.

A perfect specimen is the bit of evidence read by the White Rabbit at the Trial of the Knave of Hearts. . . .

By far the most meritorious and most interesting kind of nonsense is that which embodies an absurd or ridiculous idea, and treats it with elaborate seriousness. The greatest masters of this art are undoubtedly Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll. These Englishmen were men of genius, deep thinkers, and hard workers.—From "A Nonsense Anthology," collected by CAROLYN WELLS. (New York: Scribner.)

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MUDÉJAR DOOR OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

THE TERM *mudéjar* is applied to a Spanish style of decoration which consists of a combination of Muhammedan and Christian traits of style. When the conquering Christians came to Spain, they were wise enough to retain and assimilate the Muhammedan elements of style then characterizing the decorative arts of the Peninsula.

This door once stood at one side of the high altar in the Cathedral of Baeza. The Arabic design is discerned in the geometric pattern evolved from an eight-pointed star. The heavier moldings are offset by delicate intermediary ogival traceries. The framework is decorated with carved grapevines at the roots of which are wattle fences. While the frame is decorated with naturalistic ornament, the door itself is covered with abstract patterns.

## *Solace*

*(After a Black Night of Storming)*

Remember this of the wind—
It has no voice, no hate;

You hear the spruces bending from their roots,
Complaining branch by branch;
You hear the sea,
Pulled up from valleys into mountains,
And mountains pushed against the shore,
Until they split among the rocks,
To pour
And roar in chasms.

Even the winter grasses have their smooth, dull whispering
Beneath the wind's hard hand;

Remember this,
(You know it well already)
The wind has neither voice nor hate,
The fields will lie tomorrow
Quite unchanged;
The sun will shine,
And, gazing all about, you'll happily acknowledge
*That barriers make the noises of disaster.*

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

## Change Your Thinking

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN JESUS of Nazareth began his public career as a teacher, his first recorded statement, according to the Gospel of Mark, was (1:15), "The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel." To interpret "repent ye" as a command to be merely sorrowful or regretful would be to miss the true import of the words. The Greek text from which this is translated reads *"metanoiete,"* which can be translated, "Change completely your way of thinking."

For centuries the Jews had been looking for the Messiah. Repeatedly their prophets had foretold his coming and the accompanying liberation from bondage. Material-mindedness prevented their grasping the true mission of the Messiah which Jesus revealed. They longed to break the Roman yoke that bound them. Liberation to them meant the overthrow of their political enemies, with the Messiah as their leader.

When Jesus came, he was clothed in none of the trappings of war. He was simple, humble, loving. How could such a one deliver a nation from bitter military oppression? What right had he to claim to be their Messiah unless he could enforce such liberation? Rabbi and priest rejected him, scoffed at him. His message, in effect, was: Now is the time of deliverance, now and here-you are living in God's eternal, perfect realm of good. Rid yourselves of your false concepts and accept the good at hand.

In line with Jesus' teaching, Christian Science is assuring men today that man's real selfhood never has been held in bondage. The offspring of our heavenly Father inherits only good. God made us free, and there is no power to undo what God has done. We are in bondage only to a false sense of self. Destroying this false sense, we experience freedom. This is true liberty. In proportion as erroneous concepts about God and man are overcome, we realize the fact of happiness, health, harmony, abundance, freedom, and all good awaiting us right where we are now.

Jesus demonstrated the truth of his pronouncement throughout his public ministry. He healed the sick and raised the dead, fed the hungry and restored to soundness the demented, made whole the crippled and comforted the sorrowing. He even proved military power of no avail in the presence of spiritual understanding of Truth when the soldiers who came to capture him fell to the ground. He loosed every bond, broke every yoke, annihilated every ill which presented itself to him. And he did it all through his clear understanding of the spiritual fact that "the kingdom of God is at hand."

With the increasing numbers and worldly popularity of the early Christian church, the eternal truth of the inseparability of God and man, as taught by Christ Jesus, became hidden from humanity by clouds of material thinking. But the same truth is with us today, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, and elucidated in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." There, in the first sentence of the Preface, she writes (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." We do not have to wait until tomorrow, or until some big event, or for the coming of a great human deliverer. The only deliverer is the Christ, Truth, and it has always been present, as we are assured in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 202):

"O dreamer, leave thy dreams for joyful waking,
O captive, rise and sing, for thou art free;
The Christ is here, all dreams of error breaking,
Unloosing bonds of all captivity."

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 17:15), "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." To awaken from the illusion of material sense is what we need to do. Material-mindedness would blind us to the truth, put us to sleep in the dream of material living, and render us unconscious of the realm of Spirit, in which we truly live, wherein are perfect health, harmony, and happiness. The material senses tell us that matter is real, and they also tell us that it is subject to decay and dissolution. That which is real never becomes unreal. Truth never becomes untrue. The senses testify only of their own pseudo creation, never of Truth or reality. When we waken to this fact, we begin to see that the kingdom of God, or good, is everywhere, and that in reality we are citizens of that kingdom. As our thinking changes from the false to the true, erroneous concepts begin to disappear and reality to appear. We put off the old by putting on the new, as St. Paul enjoined us. And we do this only by that change of consciousness for which the Master pleaded when he said, "Repent ye, and believe the gospel."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

## CAMBIAD VUESTRO PENSAMIENTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO JESUS de Nazaret empezó su carrera pública de predicador, sus primeras declaraciones de que tenemos cuenta, según el Evangelio de San Marcos fueron (San Marcos, 1:15): "Se ha cumplido el tiempo, y se ha acercado el reino de Dios: arrepentíos, y creed el evangelio." Interpretar su palabra "arrepentíos" meramente como un mandato de estar tristes y pesarosos significaría equivocar el sentido verdadero de su mensaje. La versión griega de la cual este pasaje se ha traducido, reza "metanoieta", lo cual se pudiera traducir también: "Cambiad enteramente vuestra manera de pensar."

Durante siglos los judíos habían esperado al Mesías. Repetidamente sus profetas habían predicho su venida y la liberación de esclavitud que acompañaría su llegada. Pero su materialidad impedía que pudieran comprender la misión verdadera del Mesías que Jesús revelaba. Estaban deseosos de romper el yugo romano que les oprimía. Para ellos la liberación significaba el derrocamiento de sus enemigos políticos, con el Mesías como su caudillo.

Cuando Jesús vino, no estaba revestido de ningunos de los arreos de guerra. Era sencillo, humilde, bondadoso. ¿Cómo era posible que un hombre tal librase una nación de dura opresión militar? ¿Qué derecho tenía de pretender que él era su Mesías, a no ser que podía ejecutar tal liberación? Los rabinos y sacerdotes le rechazaron, se burlaban de él. Sin embargo pronunció su mensaje: Ahora es el tiempo para la liberación, actualmente y aquí mismo estáis viviendo en el reino perfecto y eterno de Dios, que es el bien. Libraos de vuestros conceptos erróneos y aceptad lo bueno que está a vuestro alcance.

De acuerdo con las enseñanzas de Jesús, la Ciencia Cristiana asegura a los hombres hoy en día que la identidad verdadera del hombre no ha estado nunca esclavizada. Los hijos de nuestro Padre celestial no pueden heredar nada más que cosas buenas. Dios nos creó libres, y no hay poder que sea capaz de deshacer lo que Dios ha hecho. Lo que nos pasa es que estamos esclavos de un concepto erróneo de individualidad. Encontraremos libertad, cuando destruyamos este concepto erróneo. Y esto significará liberación verdadera. A proporción que los conceptos erróneos acerca de Dios y el hombre se venzan, se experimentará la felicidad, la salud, la armonía, la abundancia, la libertad,—esperándonos allí mismo donde estemos.

Jesús demostró la verdad de sus declaraciones a través de todo su ministerio público. Sanó a los enfermos y resucitó a los muertos, alimentó a los hambrientos y restableció los locos a la razón, curó a los lisiados y consoló a los dolorosos. Hasta demostró que el poder militar fallaba en la presencia de su entendimiento espiritual de la Verdad, cuando los soldados que habían venido para prenderle se cayeron al suelo. Desató toda traba, rompió todo yugo, aniquiló todo mal que se le presentaba. Y lo hizo todo por medio de su claro entendimiento de la verdad espiritual de que "se ha acercado el reino de Dios."

Cuando el número de los Cristianos aumentó y la primitiva iglesia cristiana ganó popularidad mundana, la eterna verdad de la unión inseparable entre Dios y el hombre, que Jesús había enseñado, fué escondida de la humanidad por las nubes del materialismo. Pero la misma verdad aun está con nosotros, tal como Mary Baker Eddy la descubrió y la expuso para nosotros en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS). Allí, en la primera frase del Prefacio, escribe (pág. vii): "Para los que se apoyan en el infinito sostenedor, el día de hoy está lleno de bendiciones." No tenemos que esperar hasta mañana, o hasta algún gran acontecimiento, o para la llegada de algún gran salvador humano. El único salvador es el Cristo, la Verdad, y ésta ha estado siempre presente, como se nos asegura en las palabras de un himno (HIMNARIO DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA, No. 202):

"Oh soñador, deja tus ensueños por gozoso despertar,
Oh cautivo, levántate y canta, porque estás libre:
El Cristo está aquí, disipando los sueños del error,
Rompiendo las cadenas de todo cautiverio."

El Salmista cantó (Salmos, 17:15): "Estare satisfecho, cuando despertare a tu semejanza." Despertar de la ilusión del sentido material es lo que hace falta. Una manera de pensar material quisiera cegar nuestra vista para ver la verdad, adormecernos en el sueño de la vida material y hacernos olvidar el reino del Espíritu, en el cual vivimos realmente, y donde no hay más que perfecta salud, armonía y felicidad. Los sentidos materiales nos dicen que la materia es real, y dicen también que está sujeta al decaimiento y la disolución. Pero lo que es real no llega nunca a ser irreal. La Verdad no llega jamás a ser menos que verdad. Los sentidos testifican sólo de su propia seudo creación, nunca de la verdad o la realidad. Cuando nos demos cuenta de este hecho, empezaremos a ver que el reino de Dios, o sea el bien, está presente en todas partes, y que en realidad somos ciudadanos de este reino. A medida que nuestra manera de pensar cambie de lo falso a lo verdadero, los conceptos erróneos desaparecerán y la realidad aparecerá. Nos deshacemos de lo viejo, revistiéndonos de lo nuevo, como San Pablo encareció. Y esto se hace sólo en aquel cambio de conciencia que el Maestro pedía, cuando dijo: "Arrepentíos y creed el evangelio."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *Nursery Tapestry*

Little
girl on tiptoe,
choose the finest cluster
from the grapevine dripping silver
moisture.

IRENE STANLEY

## Summer Fires That Never Go Out

IT HAS BEEN A slow, unwilling season until to-day, so slow that the green still shows richest in the sheltered meadows, and the lively color on the rocky slope that runs up from my tiny river is largely the color of mosses and Christmas ferns. Here is a stretch of southern exposure, however, and here are spots where springtime came weeks ago. Already the dog-tooth violets are out in a sunny saucer between the rocks; just above them, on an unshaded shelf, is a patch of saxifrage, and close at hand among the clefts, their "honey pitcher upside down," swing the first of my columbines.

Yet Spring does not come thus by spots: she does not crawl out and sun herself like a lizard. The columbine seeks the sun, but the hepaticas came up and opened their exquisite eyes in the deepest, dampest shadows of the woods. I have seen them and the lingering snowdrifts together. Many of them are never touched with a sunbeam, their warmth and life coming from within, from a store saved through the winter, rather than from without. Here under the mat of fallen leaves and winter snow they have kept enough of the summer to make a spring.

The fires of summer are never out. They are only banked in the winter, smouldering always under the snow, and quick to brighten and burst into blaze. There came a warm day in January, and across my thawing path crawled a woolly bear caterpillar, a vanessa butterfly flitted through the woods, and the juncos sang. That night, a howling snowstorm swept out of the north. The coals were covered again. So they kindled and darkened, until to-day they leap from the ashes of winter, a pure, thin blaze in the shad-bush, to burn higher and hotter across the summer, to flicker and die away, a line of yellow embers in the weird witch-hazel of the autumn.—From "The Sign of the Shad-bush," in "The Lay of the Land," by DALLAS LORE SHARP. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Why the Grand Canyon Is Camera Shy

THE GREAT CANYON is shy of the camera, and the marvellous blue haze, now luminous, now faint, now shot with purple as the light falls red upon it at sunset, is always there holding its reserve inviolate. Single cliffs and towers of rare strength and beauty may be secured upon your films, but the Canyon never.

The first white men to look upon the Grand Canyon were some old Spaniards, who went out from the Moqui villages in 1541. A few of them scrambled down the cliffs a little way and took a world of satisfaction, when they got back, in pointing out to their wiser comrades who had staid above, some pinnacles of rock part way down apparently as large as a man, but which they triumphantly declared were bigger than the great tower of Seville. . . .

One may visit little groups of cliff houses in the gullies which lead from the basin up into the northern fringes of the forest or along the summit ledges of the great valley. One can grope his way into limestone caves far down the cliffs, or may wander for miles along the brink of the canyon, winding in and out to head the vast amphitheatres which face the abyss, picking up old arrow-heads and fragments of archaic pottery. . . .

Do not go before you have seen the great valley filled to the brim with seething billows of cloud, and watched their fading under the touch of the early sun. You must see a shower march across the vast spaces below, leaving trails of heightened colour upon the streaming faces of the cliffs. From above you should see the night close in, and strain the eyes to catch the outline of familiar forms grown faint and far and strange. And when the moonlight falls full into the depths, say, if you can, that down there it is still a part of the earth you know.—From "On the Great American Plateau," by T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN. (New York: Putnam.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

*"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."*
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1941

## NLRB Hits At Bethlehem Steel Company

**Calls on U.S. Circuit Court to hold five officials in contempt for disregarding order.**

Contempt proceedings initiated here against the Bethlehem Steel Co. stand among the not more than ten such cases since the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the labor board, said today.

The board yesterday asked the First U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here to hold Eugene Grace, President, and four other Bethlehem officials in contempt of court. The board charged that the company had disregarded the court's order to disestablish an employee representation plan or company union at its huge Fore River shipbuilding plant at Quincy, Mass.

While the Fore River management did cancel its connections with the old company union after the court's decision last October, in February it recognized a new company union there as sole bargaining agent for the employees.

The NLRB then sent an attorney here to investigate. On his findings, the labor board told the court yesterday that the new company union was either the old one with a different name or its successor.

**Setting of Date**

Date for the Bethlehem officials to show cause why they should not be held in contempt will probably be set late this afternoon, it was said today at the Federal Building. They have 10 days from the filing of the labor board's papers.

Judging by the outcome of similar labor cases, it is anticipated that the court, if it sustains the claim of contempt, will order the company to take whatever action it deems advisable, or may ask the NLRB what it wants done. Jail sentences, while possible, are not thought likely.

An election among the employees of the shipyards was authorized in 1939 by the NLRB, but has been held up pending the removal of the company union question and other labor practices which the board has declared unfair.

When the election is held, it will offer a choice between the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.), and no union at all.

**Working for Years**

This C. I. O. union has been working for four years to organize the shipyards. "We represent a majority of the 9,000 to 10,000 production and maintenance workers," said Lucien Koch, regional director of the union, who began his organizing efforts at Fore River in 1937.

"We first petitioned the NLRB for an election in February of 1938. We want an election as soon as we can get it."

The other Bethlehem officials named by NLRB along with President Grace are A. B. Homer, of New York, Vice-President in charge of the company's shipbuilding division, William H. Collins, General Manager of the Fore River Yards, Horace C. Houghton, Assistant to the General Manager in charge of industrial relations, and Frank J. Leahy, Public Relations Counsel at Fore River. President Grace's office is at the headquarters of the company at Bethlehem, Pa.

Dr. Myers, New England regional director of the NLRB, said that President Grace's statement that the employees of Bethlehem may have whatever form of collective bargaining they want so long as it met the law, made at the annual stockholders' meeting yesterday, seemed in marked contrast with the company's practice at Fore River.

The issue of collective bargaining at Fore River has been before the NLRB since 1936 and makes the oldest active labor board case in New England, if not in the nation.

**Bethlehem head affirms willingness to deal with unions: Page 20.**

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER

TONIGHT ↓

TOMORROW ↓

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and continued mild tonight and Thursday.

**All New England States:** Fair and continued mild tonight and Thursday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island:** General to moderate northerly winds; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

**Block Island to Hatteras:** Gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate east and southeast Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

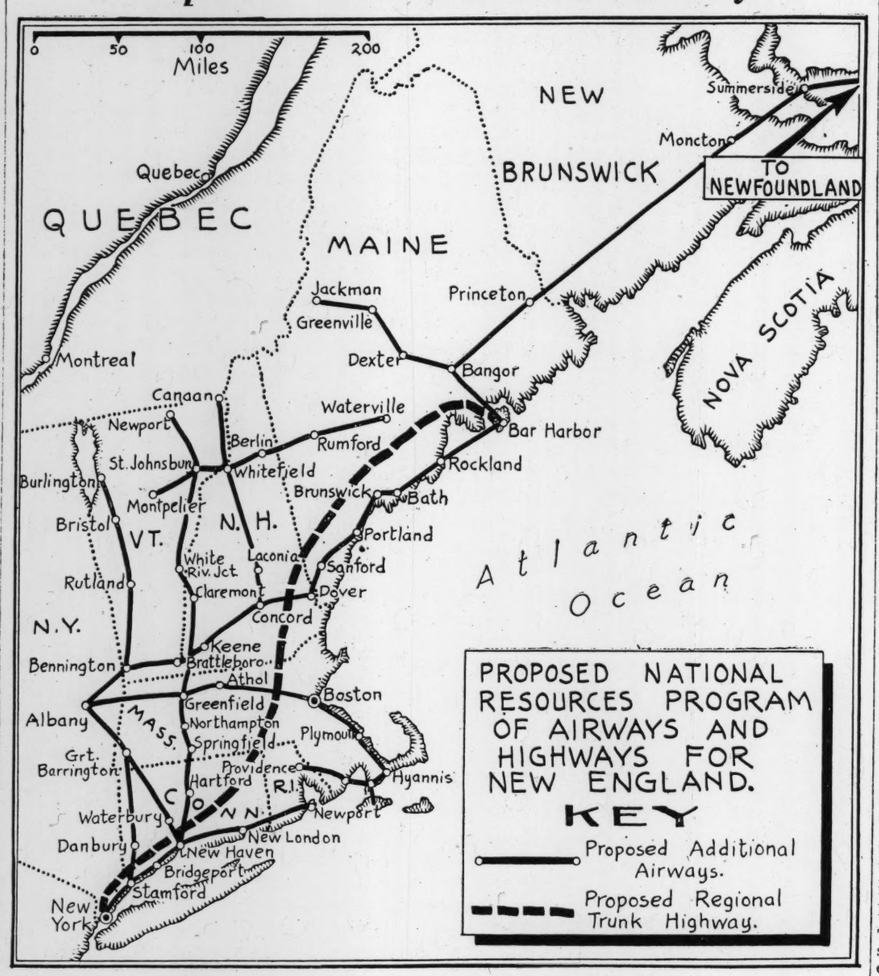
| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 44 | 55 | New Orleans | 66 | 77 |
| Chicago | 43 | 62 | New York | 41 | 63 |
| Denver | 29 | 53 | Norfolk | 45 | 54 |
| Kansas City | 47 | 58 | Philadelphia | 41 | 64 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 73 | St. Louis | 53 | 65 |
| Miami | 68 | 85 | San Francisco | 52 | 59 |
| Minneapolis | 40 | 66 | Washington | 41 | 67 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 9.
B—Maximum for previous 12 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 9:15 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Thursday, 9:39 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:49 p. m.

## *Proposed New Roads and Airways*




By a Staff Artist

**Transportation System Envisaged for New England**

**This system of proposed highways and airways does not include existing airways and highways and airways extensions which have already been applied for and which in some cases duplicate or parallel the proposed routes.**

## Vast Program Of Transport Urged for N.E.

**Congress asked to approve new airports and new highways as war and peacetime essentials.**

An all-embracing program of highways, airways, and airports for New England—long the dream of the New England Council, the State of New Hampshire, and other State, municipal, and private agencies—was proposed today before Congress by Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the New England Region of the National Resources Planning Board.

A long-range plan of adding 110 more airports in New England, more than doubling its airways system and improvement of 6,000 miles of highway was visualized by Mr. Cutter as necessary for the war and peacetime needs of New England.

The first objectives of the plan would be the improvement of highways to conform to military standards with the estimate that approximately 6,000 miles should be widened, rebuilt, or relocated. This would entail also the widening, strengthening, and relocating of about 500 bridges to permit the movement of military traffic.

An additional 110 to 115 airports were proposed in the report, of which from 35 to 40 with 3,500-foot runways should be built, and 75 landing fields with 2,500-foot runways should be constructed. Though the report did not say so specifically, the proposed airways extensions, nevertheless, would involve the location and installation of hundreds of light beacons, airway markings, and radio facilities, and permission granted to established or new air companies in New England to operate them and develop traffic over them.

The new airports with existing facilities would furnish New England with a complete network of airways connecting industrial centers and permitting military planes to operate with ease throughout the area in time of emergency, the report said.

**Connecting Links Urged**

Pointing out the presence of large industrial centers and key armament manufacturing centers in New England the report urged specifically, after recommending general highway improvement, the establishment of new connecting links such as bypasses around Boston and other large cities, and construction of high speed highways that will tie in with national highways both in war and peacetimes.

First of the highways, it is said, should run from New York to Boston and through to Eastern Maine. The existing Merritt Parkway in Connecticut, the proposed Governor Cross extension across Connecticut to the Massachusetts line and a "freeway" law pending before the Massachusetts legislature are all held to be linked up with the National Resources Board report. The city bypassing plan, it was believed, would also have the approval of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston who has toured the State in an effort to convince the citizens of Boston's need for a through highway system.

A regionwide highway from New York to Maine would also have branches up the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers and out to Cape Cod.

A system of secondary roads for tourist traffic and also to provide local access was suggested as well as improvement of many farm-to-market roads.

**Two 'Imperative' Steps**

"Integration of services and facilitating the transfer from one means of transportation to another can eliminate short-haul railway freight and economic long-haul trucking with its consequent high demands upon the highway system," the report said.

Two "imperative" steps for defense industry in New England were urged by the report.

1. An exhaustive inventory of resources—human, natural, industrial and transportation.
2. Decentralization of industry.

Due to the already relatively wide dispersion of small industries it was thought easy to accomplish partial decentralization in New England without disrupting the present general economy.

Addition housing, the report stated, will undoubtedly be needed at certain points, particularly where such fixed industries as Navy yards or shipbuilding plants must be expanded.

## *Back From Vivid London*

Wide World

**To Report to Saltonstall**

**H. Wendell Endicott (left) and John K. Howard, both of Boston, as they reached La Guardia Airport in New York yesterday on the Dixie Clipper after spending six weeks in London making a special study of England's home defense. They will report to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the United States Army.**

## State Will Get British Plan Of Home Defense

**Saltonstall envoys, back from England, also to disclose program to Army officials.**

Within a few days the United States Army will have at its disposal the first thorough, comprehensive studies of Britain's home-defense program, a program which will be used as a guide in the development of forces for the total defense of the United States, it was revealed today in Boston.

The report will be turned over simultaneously to the Army and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by two Massachusetts men who have spent the last six weeks in England as envoys of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The two are John K. Howard and H. Wendell Endicott, both of Boston, who returned to this country yesterday on the Dixie Clipper. Mr. Howard, who reached Boston late last night, held a press conference today before conferring with members of the Committee.

**Luncheon Conference**

Mr. Howard conferred at luncheon with former Gov. Channing H. Cox, Chairman of the Committee, and J. Wells Farley another member; Mr. Endicott remained in New York for conferences.

The study of Britain's Home Guard and defense forces by the two Boston attorneys is the first that has been made by Americans, Mr. Howard declared.

He said that their report would be turned over to G-2 (Intelligence Department of the Army) in Washington, as well as to the Governor and the Committee, and indicated it is certain to have value in the development of the total defense forces in this country.

During his press conference, Mr. Howard declared that he believes England is "unbeatable." He said the Home Guard was a major factor in postponing any invasion of Britain to date.

Mr. Howard could not say to what extent the new Massachusetts State Guard will be developed along the lines of Britain's Home Guard, since the situation and the problem to be faced in the defense of this region are vastly different.

He indicated, however, that the report will enable the United States, as well as the Commonwealth, to benefit by the mistakes made in England in the hasty formation of home-defense forces there a year ago.

**Threat of Invasion**

Mr. Howard pointed out that in Britain other defense forces were developed overnight under threat of immediate invasion, and, consequently, many mistakes were made that have been rectified.

The Boston attorney, who said he has been interested in the subject of a Home Guard for nearly a year, said the development of a State Guard in Massachusetts, or development of similar forces in other states, should follow a careful, comprehensive staff plan, which, he said, was not done in England because there was not time.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Endicott went through the Home Guard School in England and received diplomas. This is a six-day concentrated course on home defense, and Mr. Howard reported that men from all over the British Isles and Northern Ireland attended.

He added that there were so many different dialects of English spoken at the School that for several days he and Mr. Endicott went unrecognized as Americans.

## Crews' Goods Taken From 2 Axis Ships

Only a few hours after President Roosevelt hinted in a press conference that seized German and Italian ships would be employed by the United States, the U. S. Coast Guard today removed all personal belongings of the captains and crews of two Axis ships in Boston.

The Coast Guard's action was interpreted in Boston shipping circles to mean that it is only a matter of time before the Government takes over the ships outright by forfeiture—suggested by the President—or some similar procedure.

Clothing and all personal belongings of the captains and crews of the two ships—the German tanker Pauline Friederich and the Italian freighter Dino—were taken from the ships during the forenoon, turned over to U. S. Custom officials for inspection and then forwarded to the ships' agents.

**Hearing April 17**

Meanwhile, in Washington it was announced that the House Merchant Marine Committee would hold a hearing April 17 on a bill to give the Maritime Commission authority—also suggested by the President yesterday—to buy or lease foreign ships tied up in U. S. ports.

The bill was filed, before seizure of the 69 German, Italian, and Danish ships 10 days ago, by Representative James L. Oliver (R), of Maine. It restricts use of the vessels so acquired to bringing essential raw materials to the U. S., coastal or intercoastal trade.

In another phase of activity dealing with the Axis ship issue, surveyors of the U. S. Maritime Commission who have been in Boston inspecting the sabotage on the Friederich and the Dino were back in Washington today with their report on extent of the damage, it was learned.

**Here Since 1939**

The Friederich has been in port at Boston longer than any of the other five ships, having arrived Sept. 2, 1939, at the outbreak of the war. She was en route from Port Arthur, Texas, to Hamburg, with a full cargo of lubricating oil, when radiocasts informed the officers that the war was on.

Tied up within a few feet of the German tanker is the Italian freighter Dino, which was loading scrap iron for Genoa at Boston when Italy entered the war last spring. No visible damage has been found to the Dino, although early reports indicated "slight damage" had been done to the machinery.

Further down stream lies the Danish tanker Emma Maersk, tied up after Germany invaded Denmark, because Danish shipping was then looked upon by the British as being legitimate prizes. Across the harbor, at Battery Wharf, on the Boston side, are two other Danish vessels, the Rita Maersk and the Herta Maersk, both freighters, and both held here for the same reasons that prompted the Emma Maersk to tie up indefinitely.

All five of these vessels are now under guard of the United States Coast Guard, the Danes under "protective custody" and the German and Italian seized.

## Ban on Harvard Negro Player Denied by Naval Academy Head

Harvard's recall of a negro lacrosse player to prevent his competing against Navy was today meeting increasing student protest as Harvard and Navy officials clashed head-on in contradictory statements of the facts of the case.

Harvard's action, it is stated in Cambridge, was taken at the direct request of Rear Admiral Russell Willson, head of the United States Naval Academy. No such request was made, Admiral Willson declares.

The student protest at Harvard, touched off yesterday by an editorial in the undergraduate daily Crimson charging Harvard with "kowtowing to intolerant Jimcrowism," took the form of a petition signed by 175 freshmen and a statement authorized by 15 prominent upperclassmen.

"By yielding to the Naval Academy's demands," the upperclassmen stated, "Harvard has taken an indefensible position in the eyes of a democratic nation."

**Want Harvard's Stand Clear**

William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director, they suggested, should "make it clear that in the future Harvard will not tolerate athletic relationships with institutions which discriminate on the basis of race or creed."

The freshmen protested in similar language.

Both groups objected to the fact that Lucian V. Alexis, Jr., of New Orleans was not allowed to play in the Harvard-Navy lacrosse game April 5.

According to officials in the Harvard Athletic Association, Admiral Willson objected to Mr. Alexis' presence on the team, "fearing race riots" in Annapolis if he played.

No Negro had ever been allowed to play against a Navy team, Admiral Willson is said to have explained, offering Harvard the alternatives of accepting the game on forfeit or withdrawing the player.

**Bingham Explains Action**

William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director, consulted by telephone, decided to withdraw Mr. Alexis.

"We were the guests of the Naval Academy," he explains, "and I had no alternative. Had the game been scheduled for Cambridge, I would have insisted that he be allowed to play."

This version of the incident is confirmed by the Harvard players and by Robert B. Seidman '41, manager of the team. It formed the basis of the Crimson's statement that "Navy bigwigs should be taught that when this country, this college, and the Navy itself declare their faith in democratic equality, they mean to practice what they preach."

Admiral Willson, however, commenting on the incident, declared today that "the Naval Academy always has and always will play any team on its playing schedule . . . whatever the composition of that team."

He added that in his telephone conversation with Mr. Bingham he merely had said he "felt Harvard should have informed us of the situation in advance."

Mr. Alexis, he said, was "received with every courtesy and accorded every privilege of a member of a visiting team."

## Britain to Get N. E. Cutters

Three of the United States Coast Guard cutters to be assigned to England under terms of the Lend-Lease Act, will come from the Boston District, it was reported here today.

The ships are the Chelan, Cayuga and Tahoe, all large white vessels, all known to thousands of New Englanders because of their rescue and other work in recent years. The Chelan is now in Philadelphia where it is being overhauled and the Tahoe is in a New York drydock. The Cayuga is currently engaged in off-shore patrol work.

Transfer of the three ships will deplete the local cutter force about one-fourth, it was said here today. Whether they will be replaced by transfers from other districts couldn't be learned.

The local district participates with its cutters in the international ice patrol and weather service.

## Harrington, Burtnett Stay

Names of Arthur G. Burtnett and Charles F. J. Harrington were set to the Executive Council by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today for reappointment, respectively, as Chairman of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission and as State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Burtnett was appointed to the A. B. C. by former Governor Charles F. Hurley in 1938, and was advanced to chairman by Governor Saltonstall in 1939. The position pays $7,500 yearly.

Mr. Harrington was named Insurance Commissioner by former Governor Hurley in 1938. His position carries a $6,000 yearly salary.

The Executive Council today confirmed the re-appointment of Garrett S. Hoag of Wellesley as Director of Liquidation for closed banks. There are still 12 closed banks whose affairs are in the hands of the Commonwealth, and the Legislature recently voted to continue the liquidation office for another two years. The position pays $5,000 a year.

## Harvard to Award Four Scholarships

Four full-expense scholarships to Harvard students for travel and study in South America will be granted this year by the college together with the Experiment in International Living, Dean A. Chester Hanford announced today.

The grants, of $500 each, will enable two seniors and two other undergraduates who have honor standing to accompany an Experiment Group next summer to one of the following countries: Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico, Dean Hanford said.

## Saltonstall Signs Anti-Racial Bill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in the presence of legislators and representatives of racial groups, today signed a bill prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in the employment of laborers on public works projects.

Representative Milton Cook (D) of Boston, sponsor of the bill, received from the Governor the quill pen with which he signed the legislation. Among those present at the ceremony were: Mathew W. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, a Negro; Joseph H. Mitchell, Negro member of the State Parole Board; Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman of Roxbury; Samuel Kalesky and Ellis Swartz of the American Jewish Congress.

## Coast and Harbor Defenses Await Test of 'Enemy' Attack

Beginning at midnight tonight New England coastal and harbor defense posts from Portland, Maine, to Long Island Sound will be on the alert for a simulated attack by "enemy" forces as part of a two-day test of staff and communication procedure under actual battle conditions.

The test, which will be entirely on paper, will consist of a series of problems submitted to the officers of the seacoast defense forces and will not involve the actual use of troops, according to Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the First Army, who will observe the exercises.

The program, according to General Drum, one of the Nation's four Army commanders, is the Army's answer to newspaper and magazine stories pointing out that there has been a considerable shrinkage in the Atlantic Ocean under modern transportation facilities. New England's First Coast Artillery District is the first to be selected for such an exercise but others are planned for each coast arillery district, the General said.

"For some years recently the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, tanks and armored forces, the Air Corps, in fact all the branches except the Harbor Defense units, have had broad opportunity for training in their ultimate war functions of attack and defense," the First Army Chief declared. "This test takes cognizance of the fact that the three defense elements, Naval, Air, and Harbor Defense, must be a united team, and that the harbor defense units also need training in defense measures which they would be called upon to adopt in the remote possibility of an invasion of the United States from the sea."

Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry, Commanding the First Coast Artillery District, is expected to receive the first situation sometime today. This will probably assume the Navy is disposed about as at present and that some enemy is threatening the northeastern part of the United States. The situation will continue from there with General Terry being given the changes in the assumed positions which it is believed might normally take place.

Staff and noncommissioned officers will meet with General Drum on Friday to discuss and analyze the tactical factors involved in the test.

Other defense and military news from New England:

**New England Enlistments Up**—One thousand, thirty-seven New England men enlisted in the Regular Army during March, an increase of 165 over February, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced today. This boosts the total enlistments in New England during the last 10 months to 14,398, Colonel Rice said. Nearly half of the men who enlisted in New England during March selected the Air Corps, with 459 entering that branch of the service. This included 104 who qualified as Flying Cadets.

**General Logan Honored**—Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, Commanding Officer of Camp Edwards, has announced that the parade grounds will be named Logan Field in honor of the late Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan, former commander of the Yankee Division and World War veteran

**New Armories Urged**—The Legislative Committee on Military Affairs has recommended new armories for Melrose and Chicopee and has asked the Ways and Means Committee to provide funds.

## Five-Member Board Sought

*Continued from Page 1*

members to continue policies of the department.

Mr. Robinson said his organization had been discouraged from any long-range planning with the present department because of the frequent shifts in the Commissionership.

"A one-man Commission system just doesn't work out," he said.

Judge Henry Hallbourg of Westfield said the proposed bill would take the department out of politics, which has hurt the work in past years.

He explained provisions of the bill under which two members of the proposed Commission would be appointed from the area west of Worcester County, one from Worcester County, and two from the area west of Worcester County.

Numerous sportsmen's clubs sent petitions to the committee urging passage of the proposed bill.

Opposition to the reorganization proposal was led by Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, a commercial organization, who said the marine fisheries industry is satisfied with the present system. He contended that "a five-man commission such as proposed here would simply multiply by five what the proponents claimed is political administration."

Pointing to the possibility that the proposed Commission might be made up entirely of sportsmen, Mr. Cooley said, "We have a $30,000,000 investment and if there is to be a new form of commission we feel our industry should be represented on it."

E. L. Dunn, President of the New England Fish Exchange, said the present system is satisfactory. Other opponents were C. Russell Mason, Secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, and Representative J. Philip Howard, (R) of Westminster.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Tonight**

Lecture by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with motion pictures of his recent expeditions to Little America, given at the Unitarian Club Ladies' Night meeting. Philip Nichols, club president, will preside. At the Unitarian Club, 50 State Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. The lecture and moving pictures will be open to the public.

At the New England Town Meeting, "How We Can Prevent Strikes from Stalling Defense" will be discussed by Representative Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, and Prof. Cecil E. Fraser of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Herbert E. Ehrmann, moderator. At the New England Town Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

**Thursday**

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "A Survey of Glass I" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Exhibit of "Undersea Paintings," showing the work of well-known natural history artists who have worked under Dr. William Beebe, and who have observed sea life off Bermuda from the bathysphere. In the Main Hall of the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. weekdays, except Mondays, and from 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays. The exhibit will be on display through May 4.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.**
**Radio Timetable; Page 16.**

## Goodwin Warns Testing Stations

The first 1941 suspension of the license of an official automobile inspection station was announced today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as he warned inspection stations against careless work.

The Registrar ordered registry inspectors to check the work of all stations to prevent the issuance of stickers to cars with faulty brakes, and lighting equipment. He stated, "this compulsory inspection is so important to the safety of the public that careless work on the part of official stations will not be tolerated."

The semiannual inspection of automobile safety equipment started on April 1. Unless car owners obtain official inspection stickers by April 17 they will run the risk of being stopped on the highway by Registry inspectors who will order from the road any automobiles found with bad safety equipment.

## Boston Wool Salesman Made Exchange Inspector

George E. Lister, salesman for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, marketing outlet for wool growers' co-operatives, has been appointed an inspector by the Grease Wool Futures Exchange, it was learned here today.

Mr. Lister will be eligible to serve on the appraisal committees for all territory, or Texas wool, which may be tendered in liquidation of futures contracts.

# Use of State Reservations For Troop Movements Urged

Representatives of high army officials today urged passage of legislation authorizing the State Department of Conservation to permit troops at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens to trespass on State Forests, Parks, and Reservations for troop maneuvers and overnight bivouac.

The measure was given a public hearing today by the Legislative Committee on Conservation, It was recommended originally by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, said the legislation became necessary because of a ruling by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, that the department now has no authority to permit such Army use of State property.

Lieut. Col. Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and representing Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division, explained that no firing would take place on the State property, which would be used only for training combat units and teams. He added that all available land on the Camp Edwards reservation is now used for living quarters or for firing ranges. He said that camp authorities have already negotiated and signed contracts with owners of private property granting the army rights of trespass on 24,500 acres of land.

Colonel Roger W. Whitman of the 6th Corps at Providence, R. I., urged passage of the legislation, representing Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, head of the 6th Army Corps. Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, was recorded by George F. Lee in favor of the measure.

## New Youth Group Forming

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 9—President Roosevelt today gave his approval to "Young America Wants to Help," a new organization of college students aimed at mobilizing American youth for aid to Britain.

Leaders of the group, representing colleges and universities in all sections of the United States, included: J. Ward Fouts, President of the student body at the University of Texas; Robert W. Wilson, Wisconsin University; William L. Turner, Stanford University; Phyllis Wickenden, Barnard College, and Edward Ames of Harvard University.

Activities of the new student group tend to offset the influence of the American Youth Congress which lost the support of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt after it went on record last summer against the President's foreign policy, and scored the war in Europe as merely a struggle between imperialistic nations.

After leaving the White House the group went to the British Embassy to confer with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador.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25c to $5.00

Delightful centers of cocoanut cream, fruits and nuts in cream, and other intriguing combinations.

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SPONGE CAKE EASTER EGGS

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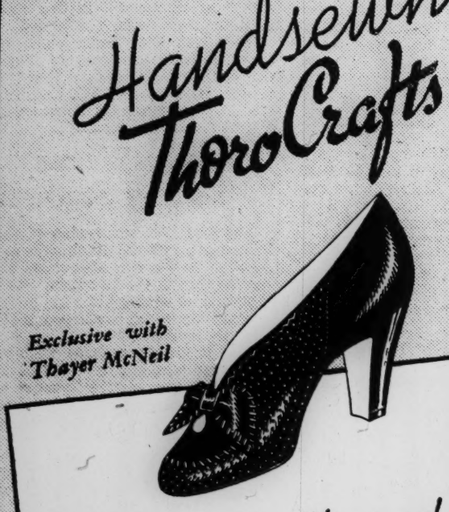

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For those who want the finest in quality, and refinement in styling, we show one of our beautiful handsewn ThoroCrafts. Made on the well-fitting Beacon Hill last. Perforated and elasticized navy, black or brown calf... **$14.95**

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## *Yes, It's a Packard*

**New Car Breaks With Traditional Styling**

**Exterior and interior views of the revolutionary styled new Packard Clipper. The car's interior widths reach to the outer fringes of the fenders. The wheelbase is 127 inches.**

# New Packard Halts Rumors Of Lag in Auto Production

**Motors and Motorways**

**By W. Clifford Harvey**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Packard Motor Car Company's new 127-inch wheelbase Clipper has not only broken with Packard tradition in styling but has helped spike rumors that the national defense emergency will greatly hamper production of 1942 automobiles.

Packard's first detailed factory releases concerning its new and revolutionary styled Clipper point to the company's initial step in an extensive merchandizing program, refusing to be balked by possible threats of labor and material shortages.

Packard's confident stand is explained by company officials as "an inside knowledge" of the industry's capacity to keep reasonably well abreast of normal production in spite of the defense emergency. The Clipper is tangible evidence of the company's conviction that "there will always be an automobile industry."

"Normal automobile production," says Packard authorities, "must be maintained in order to prevent a break in a national economy dependent upon passenger car transportation."

**Ultra Modern Styling**

Smart, graceful and functional, as this word is applied to the adaptation of automobiles to family needs, the new Clipper adds ultra modern styling to the regular Packard traditional line that will continue to satisfy the tastes of long-time Packard owners.

Factory releases point to the Clipper's features as follows:

A foot wider from side to side than it is high from roof to road, the Clipper is the first automobile to bring inside body width out to fender lines. Excess headroom and true six passenger comfort is thus accomplished in interiors.

A "T" spoke steering wheel permits unobstructed vision of the plastic clear instrument panel. Chrome trim and functional styling add ultra-modern smartness to the Clipper panel. Improved finger-tip gear shift control is on steering column.

Deep cushions, comfortable arm rests, leather beading and silver chrome are complements to improved ride features which bring front seat smoothness to rear compartments. Excess width doors permit easy access.

Built-in fenders, contoured trunk lines and built-in accessories bring grace and beauty to the rear deck. Even the license light is inset into the gravel guard to accentuate functional streamlining.

Wide, easy swinging doors trimmed in rich walnut graining, leather bead and silver chrome, are skirted over the ample running board to permit easy access to rear compartment. Recessed back of front seat increases leg room in rear seat. Rotary locks and hold open catches bring finger tip control to extra size doors.

Wide, low and going places. These are instant impressions in the front view, one of contrasts rather than of comparison. The Clipper retains Packard identity in the chrome sleekness of the streamlined radiator grille. Inset lights, fade-away fenders extending into the front door, and a rakish 49 degree angle windshield add to the functional streamlining.

**New Materials Used**

Automobile manufacturers are saying that the defense emergency may prove a blessing to the industry, in that research laboratories are being compelled to introduce new materials into motor production that the industry has been awaiting for years.

Reflecting a shortage of aluminum, nickel, chromium and other trim materials, the 1942 models will make extensive use of plastics for decorative purposes, steel for pistons and grills and . . . well any one of a dozen other innovations that have been proved but not been put into actual usage before.

In other words, the industry insists that the word "substitute" as applied to materials to be used in 1942 cars is to be encouraged rather than repelled for the good of the industry and for keeping down car prices during and after the emergency. Prices will necessarily be higher for 1942 models, but not much higher.

# 'Vets' of '65 Adjourn Amid More Honors

Nine members of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic brought their seventy-fifth annual State Encampment to a close at the Hotel Bradford today with the newly elected commander, Samuel Snow, of Marblehead, presiding.

All of the members who attended yesterday's opening session were present today to receive the official greetings of five other patriotic societies tracing their background to Civil War days and meeting simultaneously in Boston. There were songs of other years and reminiscing before the veterans adjourned—several of them planning to attend the National Encampment in Dayton, Ohio, this coming summer.

Societies bringing greetings to the G. A. R. meeting were: the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans, both meeting at the Bradford; the Woman's Relief Corps, meeting at the Statler; Daughters of Union Veterans, convening at the Parker House, and Ladies of the G. A. R., meeting at the Manger.

Today's meetings of the other groups convening jointly with the G. A. R. were devoted to reports of various committees, adoption of resolutions, and the election of officers.

The Auxiliary officers elected for the year are: Mrs. Beatrice E. Pike, Lexington, President; Mrs. Mary A. Freeman, Whitman, Vice-President; Mrs. Mary E. Dow, Dorchester, retiring President, Mrs. Alice Rand, Hyde Park, and Emma S. Warren, Springfield, Past Department Commander, comprise the Department Council; Mrs. Margaret L. Waters, Springfield, Past National President, Treasurer; Viola D. Brunet, Rockland, re-elected Secretary; Mrs. Rose E. DeSilva, Melrose, Patriotic Instructor; Mrs. Abbie Our, Quincy, Chaplain; Mrs. Myra Blanchard, Abington, Inspector; Mrs. Jessie C. Wells, Boston, Installing Officer; Mrs. Minnie Scott Pike, Boston, re-elected Department Press Correspondent.

Others elected were: Mrs. Stella Sanford, Westford, National Delegate; Miss Fannie Murphy, Medford, Delegate-at-Large, and Mrs. Esther Thompson, Charlestown, alternate.

## Rt. Rev. C. B. Brewster

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Chauncey Bunce Brewster, who passed on today, was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, Pilgrim leader, and former Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut.


**Lila's**

Easter's Prettiest Dresses

$7.95 others $3.98 to $16.50

Also A well-chosen collection of

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# Broad Strike In Gloucester Is Averted

The famous seafood industry of Gloucester, Mass., has apparently been relieved of a serious strike threat by a labor agreement just written, it was reported here today, by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Nine companies have approved the contract, union leaders have indorsed it, and the union membership votes on its terms tonight.

Six hundred seafood workers, making half the labor force of the organized industry, are involved. A three-day walkout of 150 occurred last week. A strike vote had been taken in the other companies concerned.

When the State Board learned of the strike, it sent Joseph L. Tully, one of its three industrial relations adjusters, to Gloucester at once. Mr. Tully won over the strikers, in the one company where a walkout had occurred, to return.

Bringing negotiators for both sides together on Monday, the Board's technical expert held them together in the same building from 10 a. m., until 12:30 a. m. that night.

For a large share of the 14 hours he kept them in separate rooms while he shuttled back and forth seeking to negotiate their differences. Finally the conferees came to an adjustment.

An increase in wages is given in the agreement. Both parties pledge themselves, in the event they cannot work out any of its details, to give the Board seven days' notice before a strike or lockout.

The dispute came up over renewal of a contract expiring April 1. The nine companies which approved the contract are the North Shore Filet Co., Progressive Fish Wharf Co., Progressive Filet Co., Adams Filet Co., Gloucester Ice and Cold Storage Co., Superior Filet Co., Gloucester Seafoods Corporation, Mariner Fisheries Corporation and Cape Ann Fisheries Co. The strike, which ran from April 1 to 3, occurred in the last named.

The Gorton Pew Fisheries, largest company in Gloucester, was not involved, as its contract does not run out until April of next year.

The union voting tonight is the Gloucester Seafood Workers, which is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Union of the American Federation of Labor.

## State's Taxing Method Protested

Charging that the present method of levying State deficits against the cities and towns is "irresponsible," Herman C. Loeffler, director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, today asked the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law to deny the Commonwealth the right to levy poll taxes or taxes on real estate for State purposes.

Mr. Loeffler was supported by Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, and opposed by State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations Henry F. Long.

Mayor Putnam said the State levy was particularly onerous on cities and towns having large welfare loads. He offered to forgo the apportionment given Springfield by the State if the city, in turn, could be freed from paying the State levy.

Commissioner Long said adoption of such a statute would destroy the traditional fiscal connection between the Commonwealth and its cities and towns.

Mr. Loeffler characterized the present system as an "open end budget. Whatever the Commonwealth needs to make up its deficit, it simply levies on its cities and towns. And these grow poorer every year."

## Coakley Inquiry Is Now Complete

The Executive Council today completed its investigation of charges made by Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald that a $200,000 road was built on Cape Cod to aid a beach development in which Councilor Daniel H. Coakley was reputedly interested.

Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill said that testimony covering 100 pages would be submitted for perusal by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Councilors declined to discuss their views on the investigation, pointing out they were under promise to Governor Saltonstall not to discuss the matter.

Councilor Coakley let it be known that he will ask the Governor to release him from the "gag" rule, so that he may make a statement on the affair.

Mr. Coakley denied rumors, freely circulated at the State House, that he would ask the removal of Commissioner MacDonald on charges of incompetency.

# Stone-Covered Center Strips For Avenue Are Protested

Back Bay residents today filed protests with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin against proposals of the city to construct stone covered center divisional strips along the newly constructed Huntington Avenue boulevard.

Protests handed to the Mayor by Perlie D. Chase, Back Bay Councillor, in the form of a petition signed by more than 200 residents, emphasized the need for grass-plotted central strips to help raise the tone of the Avenue when it is completed as a rapid transit thoroughfare into the heart of downtown Boston.

Plans already approved by the city call for constructing an experimental stretch of center divisional strip covered with colored flagstone between Dartmouth and Exeter Streets. If this proves successful, it is the intention of the city to carry the stone strips down the entire length of the new boulevard.

The Back Bay petition today requested that consideration be given to the idea of planting trees along the route. The Park Commission is already thinking of planting Linden trees along both sides of the road for beautification.

Objections to grass plots are based upon experience in other parts of Greater Boston where upkeep costs are increased and the lots have become shabby looking from lack of proper care. Whether the uncared for grass plots look worse than stone or concrete at its best is also a subject of recurring debates.

# Civil Service Test Fees Urged

Fees ranging from 50 cents to $4 for civil service examinations, to "discourage insincere persons" from taking the tests, were advocated today before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service.

Representative Walter R. Baylies (R), of Taunton, spokesman for the House Ways and Means Committee, which sat as a recess commission during the off-session year, urged passage of the Civil Service fee proposal which was recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. He estimated that more than $60,000 annually would be obtained to cover the cost of preparing, conducting, and correcting the examinations.

The Taunton representative insisted the fee plan "is not a money making scheme," rather it is a plan to eliminate the insincere applicant."

"During the depression," Representative Baylies continued, "many so-called floaters, unqualified for the position they sought, took the tests repeatedly just in the hope that they would be struck by the lightning."

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, favored the plan.

Opposed was Miss Marian C. Nichols, ardent Civil Service reform advocate, who insisted that the charges should be withheld, until "an honest system of rating is put into effect." She charged that "the Civil Service Commission is doing a dishonest job. They submit arbitrary questions which have no relation to the application of the job."

Also opposed were Francis X. Cotter, legislative agent for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Coleman C. Curran, representing the American Legion.

## School Group Elects

AMHERST, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Margaret J Davison, of Springfield, was elected President of the Massachusetts Elementary School Principals' Association at the annual conference of principals and supervisors. Raymond W. Eldridge, of Brookline, was elected Vice-President; Helen Fletcher, of Springfield, Secretary, and Ralph A. McIntire of Northampton, Treasurer.


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Vanilla and Coffee with Chocolate Fudge Sauce center and whipped cream decorations in the Easter spirit.

Serves 8 — $1.50

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Per dozen — $2.50

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Easter Specialties

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Attractively boxed—49c to $2.00

EASTER NOVELTIES

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MANSION HOUSE ICE CREAM CAKES

Serving 7 . . . — $1.25

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INDIVIDUAL ICE CREAM MOLDS

Easter Bunnies, Chicks and Chicks in Eggs

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# 'It Adds Up to a Grand Career,' Cambridge Policewoman Says

By Josephine Ripley

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Small boys always want to be policemen when they grow up. But little girls don't seem to have the same aspirations.

It would be a fine thing if they did, though, according to Miss J. Edith Taylor who has been the only woman on the Cambridge police force for more than 20 years. "I feel strongly," she declared in an interview, "that there should be more women in the police departments."

Movies have glamourized the career of the girl reporter so that the field of journalism is becoming crowded with hundreds of starry-eyed aspirants. Perhaps it is time that Hollywood turned the Klieg lights on the Nation's policewomen. A more drama-packed profession would be hard to find.

Miss Taylor can testify to that. A policewoman's hours are all hours. She knows the best of folks and the worst. The kind ones and the mean ones. She sees the funny side of life and its tragedies, too. And policewoman Taylor, knowing its problems and its compensations, says that it all adds up to a grand career.

**To Be Honored at Luncheon**

In honor of her 23 years of service in Cambridge, the Cambridge League of Women Voters is planning a luncheon celebration on Tuesday, April 15, at the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association for this slight, unassuming, brown-eyed policewoman.

Miss Taylor would like to see another woman on the police force of the City. It's especially important now, she feels, with war conditions raising its usual problems of army camps and supervised recreation for the boys. And after you hear the duties which fall to the lot of Cambridge's only woman member of the force, you wonder if there shouldn't be at least half a dozen.

Miss Taylor didn't say it in so many words, but one gained the impression that of all her varied duties, she likes best her work with young girls. "A policewoman can do a lot with young girls," she asserts, "because they will listen to a policewoman when they won't listen to their mothers. They think their mothers are old-fashioned."

So it really comes down to "being a moderator between age and youth," she continued. "Some mothers don't want their daughters to go out at all. But if a girl doesn't get a certain amount of freedom, she'll steal it." Miss Taylor's solution is "to provide safe places for them to be, and to have recreation places which are supervised properly."

She believes that this idea would be promoted by having schools open for evening recreation more than they are. It would provide safe neighborhood amusement and keep the young people in areas near their homes.

**Brought Dance-Hall Betterments**

It was through Miss Taylor's efforts that a City ordinance was adopted requiring matrons in attendance at all public dance halls. That was some time ago. The improvement in conditions has been gratifying. "The dance halls are as safe as we can make them now," she says.

Another thing which Cambridge's policewoman would like to see is women ushers in every theater. Women ushers bring a lot of things to her attention, she related, that the men overlook.

Strangely enough it is the men now who are complaining of drinking wives, and not the women who protest against a drinking husband. That sort of thing, she disclosed, usually means neglected children. "But we have cleared up quite a bit on that problem," Miss Taylor added.

In fact, one felt very certain that this quiet-mannered woman had packed a great deal of "clearing up" into her many years of police work. Graduating from the Posse School of physical education, she started out to be a teacher. When she applied for the "position for a woman at City Hall" and found out what the assignment was, she exclaimed, "But I'm a teacher!"

"You will still be a teacher, girlie," the probation officer to whom she was talking replied.

It was the World War and its problems of Army Camps and recreation for the boys that gave women their first opportunity for careers in police work. Now another world war sees the need for more women like Miss Taylor and others in her profession.

Miss Taylor was employed first in 1918 by the Girls' Protective League of Cambridge as a protective officer, then as an investigator, and in 1921 she became a regular member of the City police staff.

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November 25th, 1940, was an auspicious day for those interested in photography. On that day one of the most modern and completely equipped stores in Boston opened their doors. Realizing how difficult it is for the average camera fan to make up his or her mind as to the correct equipment to buy we are pleased, yes proud to say that our stock of cameras, enlargers, papers, chemicals is unsurpassed. Our movie department has not been neglected. Kodascopes, both still and sound with all the current models on display. Bell and Howell cameras and projectors and the more inexpensive Keystone models are on our shelves. Our salesforce has been trained to assist you in every way possible, so why not drop in to see us.
The new addition to our store "The Marine Salon" which opened on March first is our answer to numerous requests for "Gifts" to be used for bridge prizes and holiday remembrances. Leather goods, pottery glassware costume jewelry, pen and pencil sets by Sheaffer, playing cards, book-ends and many other items. Our greeting card section has been enlarged.
We extend an especially cordial invitation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to permit us to help you in your camera and gift problems.

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# Covered Wagon Days Are Portrayed

Work Projects Administration

**Exhibit at Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain**

**Repaired by Maurice Newman and loaned by the Massachusetts Art Project of the WPA to supplement the Museum's transportation exhibit.**

# Measure to Shift Labor Day Facing New Test in Senate

Backers and opponents of a measure to shift Labor Day in Massachusetts from the first to second Monday in September were posed today for a new Senate test.

Late yesterday the Upper Branch refused to order the bill to a third reading on a 19-19 tie vote. Lobbying vigorously against change are representatives of organized labor, the Boston Retail Trade Board and the Massachusetts Council of Retail Mechants. On the other side are hotel and soda water bottling interests.

**Gambling Repeal**—The perennial attempt to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing was defeated by the House in routine fashion.

In contrast to other years when the issue resulted in considerable debate, the repeal bill filed by the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, pastor of the Arlington Street Church and official of the Citizens Committee on Massachusetts, this year was rejected on a voice vote without debate.

The real repeal drive was smashed sometime ago when the State Ballot Law Commission ruled invalid the initiative petition for repeal filed by the Citizens Committee on Massachusetts. The ruling came when racing interests successfully argued that the petition did not contain the required 20,000 valid signatures. The Committee filed only 20,272 signatures and the racing groups contended that many more than the 272 extra signatures were invalid for various reasons.

**Women Jurors**—The 1941 campaign for legislation to allow women to serve on Massachusetts juries has come to an unsuccessful end. The House refused to reconsider its adverse action by a vote of 116 to 101.

Undaunted, the four women members of the House, organizers of the movement, announced they would file another women jurors bill at the 1943 session and "it will pass."

**Liquor sales**—The Lower Branch defeated a measure requiring liquor establishments to close at midnight "during the national emergency."

Rejection came after Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, one of four women House members, retaliated against Representative Edmond J. Donlan (D) of Boston, sponsor of the bill, for his amendment to the women jurors bill requiring women desiring to serve on juries to obtain the written consent of their husbands. This amendment led to defeat of the jurors bill. Mrs. Cutler in turn successfully offered an amendment to the Donlan bill requiring married men to obtain written permission from their wives to visit liquor establishments. The amendment was adopted. Then the bill was killed.

**Liquor Regulation**—Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, in an advisory opinion, ruled that the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission has adequate power to restrict the content and distribution of liquor advertisements and to regulate use of price lists. Similarly Mr. Bushnell upheld the commission rule barring liquor dealers from promoting liquor sales through offers of prizes, gifts or premiums.

**Insurance agents**—Before a gallery packed by insurance agents the House refused to admit for consideration at the 1941 session a bill to revise the insurance company system of paying commissions to agents. The legislation would have allowed companies to pay extra compensation to agents maintaining a low lapse ratio on their business but at the same time would have permitted the firms to withhold a first year commission when a policy lapses in a home and a new policy is written in that home within three months. The bill was filed after the filing deadline. Therefore it required a four-fifths majority to be admitted. The vote was 144 to 66.

**Boston Elevated**—A legislative commission investigation into the books, records, and accounting practices of the Boston Elevated Railway before deficit assessments are levied upon cities and towns is provided in a resolve filed by Senator Chester A. Dolan of Boston, Senate Democratic Floor Leader, and Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville.

## Somerville Cost Of Welfare Less

Somerville welfare expenditures have dropped steadily for several months, Charles J. Willwerth, General Agent of the Board of Public Welfare, said yesterday.

Average weekly welfare benefits in the City dropped to a new low of $700 during January, he said. These disbursements were exclusive of extras for fuel, shoes, medication and hospitalization. He said that there had been no increase in the chart of relief cash expenditures thus far this year, and that the past week's cash bill roll was only $4,917, more than $586 under the March average and $779.20 under the January average.

## Prison Farm Gets Conn. Man Again

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Leroy Kemp of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., returned to the State Prison Farm at Enfield yesterday to complete the sentence he is serving for conspiracy to defraud the State in the Merritt Parkway land scandal, his appeal for clemency having been denied by the Board of Pardons.

Kemp, whose appeal was seconded by about 30 of his relatives and friends, was employed by the State to purchase right-of-way land for the Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County and was convicted Nov. 22, 1939, of splitting commissions with two real estate men.

## New Law Hearings On 'Hill' Tomorrow

Legislative committee hearings scheduled at the State House tomorrow include the following:

**Mercantile Affairs** (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to further restrict operation of collection agencies.

**Pensions** (Room 446, 10:30 a. m.): Several bills affecting retirement of various local employees.

# Movie Show Is Planned By Art Museum

Movies at the Museum of Fine Arts will be a special vacation attraction for Boston children during the week of April 14. Four films will be shown in the lecture hall at three in the afternoon; on April 15 "The Night Mail," on April 16 "From Clay to Bronze," on April 17 "The River," and on April 18 "The Silversmith."

"The Night Mail" is an English documentary film giving a dramatic account of the nightly run between London and Glasgow of an express train collecting and delivering mail.

"The River," directed by Père Lorenz for the Farm Security Administration, tells the absorbing story of the Mississippi River basin, of its exploitation and ruin. It brings out also the need for reforestation, flood control and housing schemes.

The Museum itself produced "From Clay to Bronze" and "The Silversmith" as parts of a series demonstrating techniques of various arts.

# N. H. May Need $371,151 More for Budget

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., April 9—If the New Hampshire Senate approves the State budget for the next two years as adopted by the House of Representatives, some action will have to be taken to raise the difference of $371,151 between the estimated income for the next two years and the budget figure for the period—$11,216,513.94. Gov. Robert O. Blood submitted his budget recommendations to the lawmakers about two months ago calling for a total net budget for the next two fiscal years of $10,845,362.88. The House Appropriations Committee after hearings made several changes with the chief increases being in old-age assistance funds. In increasing the budget beyond the estimated income for the period, many of the lawmakers contend that this difference will be offset by increased revenue to the State from parimutuel gambling and operations of the State liquor system. Actually the budget figure is the net that must be raised as total appropriations for the coming biennium amount to $17,140,150.94 with the difference between this figure and the net budget being taken care of by income for which the lawmakers arrange. The total expenditures as provided for in the measure now in the hands of the Senate are $2,500,000 in excess of the like figures for the current biennium.

**The Week in New Hampshire**

### New Defense Laws

New Hampshire now has as law the four defense measures submitted to the State Legislature by Governor Blood. Last week the Governor placed his signature on the State Guard, anti-sabotage, explosive regulation, and Defense Council measures thereby paving the way for the State's part in total defense. The Governor has been in consultation with Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, the State's Adjutant General, and other officials in preparation for a declaration of an emergency as provided for in the State Defense Council measure. the Governor will then name the Council membership which will include about 20 representatives of various phases of life who in turn will head more specialized groups covering the activities they represent.

Adjutant General Bowen in working out details in connection with the establishment of the State Guard gives assurances that there will be no difficulties in getting the membership of 475 men for the Guard because more than 1,000 ex-service men have already expressed their willingness to serve in the regiment.

### Short of Fire Fighters

New Hampshire forest fire officials are beginning to develop plans for meeting the shortage of available man power to fight forest fires which will result from the termination of the New England forest emergency program on June 1. While the Federal assistance was set up on a temporary basis, following the 1938 hurricane, forestry officials point out that the forest fire danger resultant from the hurricane has not been cleaned up entirely because there are many acres still covered by hurricane-felled timber and the danger in these areas has increased as the fallen trees have dried. The need for taking local action is still further stimulated by the closing of three CCC camps in the State. The CCC boys have constituted a sizable force of man power trained in modern methods of combatting forest fires. Town fire wardens have found that many of the men in their local communities that previously have been available have gone into the Army or have left their home towns for other defense posts. The State Forestry Department has called on the people of the State to do all in their power to prevent forest fires as the most effective means of reducing forest fire losses. If forest fires are not kept down to a minimum the net result will be the closing of the woods during the period of emergencies.

### Migrant-Family Aid

The Manchester Council of Social Agencies has worked out a plan to handle the care of non-resident families requiring assistance by public and private charities. With the expansion of defense operations welfare workers have found increasing demands upon their facilities by so-called migrant families who move into a new community without the necessary resources to carry them over until they have income. Frequently these families cannot meet the legal settlement period required for aid. Laws and rules vary with various localities. Various agencies have been handling such cases by various methods. But in general, confusion existed. Under the plan in Manchester all agencies and organizations working with public welfare have joined hands. Any agencies who has such a transient family apply for assistance provides board and room for the first night, the Family Welfare Society is brought into play and determines whether the family in question should be kept in the city or returned to the community from which they came, and makes a study of the individual cases.

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# Boston Now Heavily Favored to Defeat Detroit for World's Hockey Championship

## Locals Should Take Series On Basis of Contests Here

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Unless the Boston Bruins totally come apart at the seams, an event that is considered far from likely, it appears as though the Stanley Cup is headed for a stay in Boston this year.

The Bruins, by virtue of their 2-1 defeat of Detroit Red Wings at the Gardan last night, are now two games to the good in this final series for the world's hockey championship, and as the charges of Owner Weston Adams headed into the Motor City today there was talk of taking the cup in four straight games.

Judging from the showing the Wings made here in two games, a four-straight victory for the Bruins is not impossible. In the first game the Detroiters were unable to get rolling until the final 10 minutes, while last night they played fairly consistently yet were unable to outlast the Bruins, whose flashes of good hockey were spasmodic.

**Brimsek Outstanding**

Most noteworthy performance for the B's was turned in by Frankie Brimsek in goal. Tiny Thompson's successor turned aside shot after shot that seemed labelled as the Wings outshot his teammates 35 to 29. A performance such as his was deserving of the breaks which saw two Detroit shots carom off the posts—shots he never would have stopped.

Possibly the change to the larger Detroit ice surface will help the Wings, but the thought persists that if they could not beat the Bruins last night at a time when the local skaters were still showing the effects of the Toronto series, the chances of an ultimate victory for the Wings are small.

**Won Hard Way**

For the fourth time in nine play-off games the Bruins won the hard way by coming from behind. Three times they did it against the Maple Leafs, and last night saw them overcoming a one-goal margin established early in the third period when Mud Bruneteau scored on passes from Syd Howe and Jimmy Orlando. Terry Reardon got the equalizer with the help of Herbie Cain and Des Smith, while Roy Conacher notched the winner on a set-up pass from Milt Schmidt.

Roy was undoubtedly the happiest player over Boston's victory, for his tally ended his goal-getting famine, a barren stretch that had seen him go 10 straight games without scoring. "I hope it doesn't end there," he said later in the dressing room. "That was the longest I have ever gone in the N. H. L. without scoring, and although it sets a record for me, it is one of those records you don't like to talk about." The shot was typical of Conacher, a slap which sent the puck blazing by Mowers so fast that the Detroit goalie didn't even see it.

Although good hockey has been the exception rather than the rule in these two games with Detroit, last night's contest furnished more excitement by far than Sunday's. There always seems to be more action when King Clancy, the former Toronto star, is the referee, and last night the King did not give one break to the Bruins. It wasn't that he was openly against the B's, he just wasn't for 'em.

In Detroit tomorrow night Milt Schmidt should find his leg injury more normal. Milt was hampered last night especially on breakaways, although his clever stickhandling and solid checking of the Detroit forwards contributed a large share to the Bruin's success. In addition, Bobby Bauer, whose return to his usual capacity has been slow, should be more nearly his old self, while Mel Hill should find his arm injury better. Li'l Arthur Jackson, who hurt his knee in the last period, will be all right.

**Over the Blue Lines**

Bill Cowley did not make the trip. . . . "I'm to stay home and skate to see if I can be ready for the fifth game if it is played here next Tuesday in case I am needed," he said last night. . . . The Bruins and Wings left Boston on the same train just as soon as their baggage was put aboard. . . . King Clancy and Mickey Ion will alternate in referring games from now on instead of taking their turns with Bill Stewart. . . . Stewart is through for the year because of illness.

* * *

Detroit was trying hard last night, with Jimmy Orlando and Jack Stewart roughing with everybody who came their way. . . . Harold Jackson and Herbie Cain drew majors in the third period, and while they were off the Bruins scored their winning goal. . . . Schmidt had just come on to the ice, changing with Wiseman on the fly, when he picked up a loose puck in center ice and weaved his way to a corner of the Detroit zone. . . . "I didn't intend to pass to Roy when I started out," he said, "but when I saw him sliding in towards the goal in center ice I let him have it." . . . Conacher got off his shot in spite of the hindrances offered by Stewart. . . . Detroit seems like a different club with Stewart and Orlando off the ice. . . . The inexperience of Harold Jackson and Bob Whitelaw is apparent.

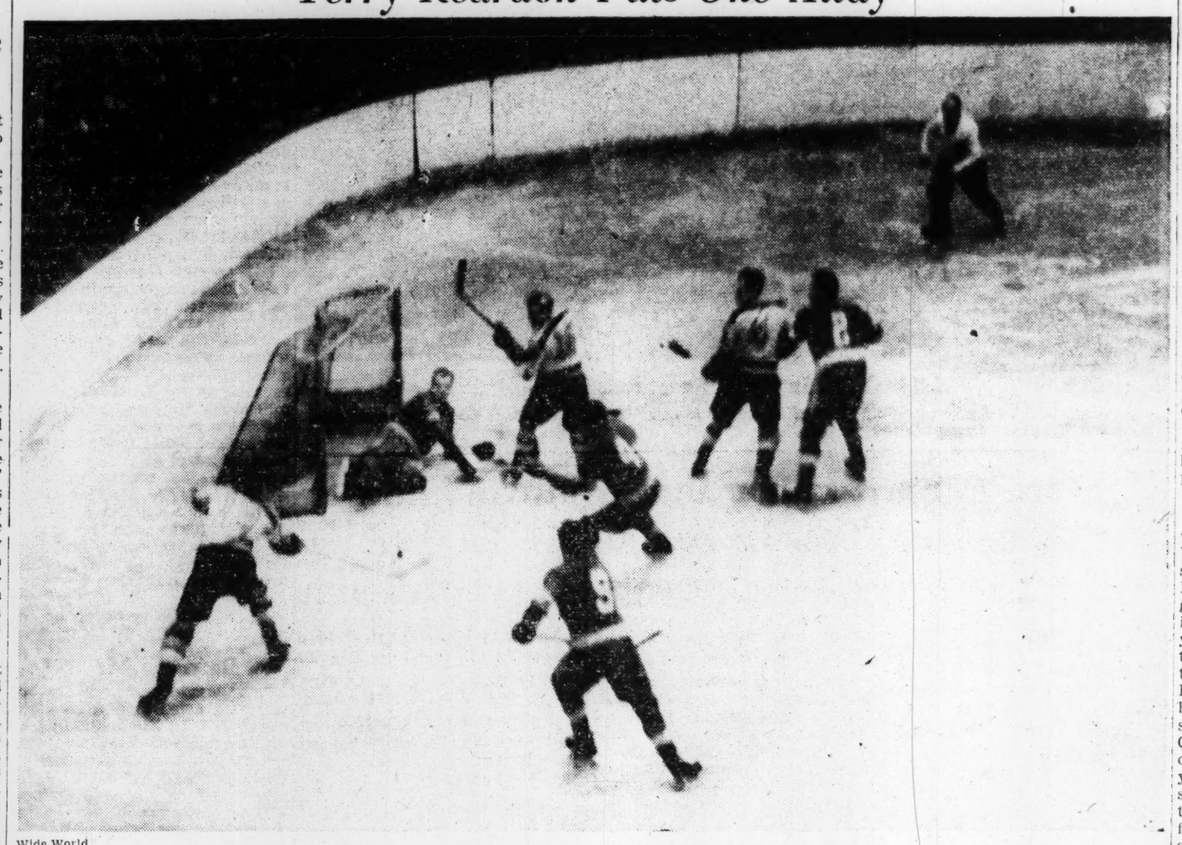
* * *

Evidence of the Bruins lack of organization could be seen when Liscombe was off for five minutes in the first minute. . . The B's had only four shots on Mowers. . . In the first 10 minutes they had only three shots. . . . The Wings, on the other hand, went the Bruins several better and did not find the range once in the last 10 minutes of that period.

* * *

In the second period Conacher had the Bruins' first shot at 7:30. . . . At the 15-minute mark the crowd got a thrill when it appeared that Jackson had caged Des Smith's rebound. . . . The puck, however, was still on the outside of the net. . . . Even the goal judge was fooled into putting on the red light. . . . The Wings then came right back in their best offensive of the night, and gave Mr. Zero five difficult shots in a row to kick out. . . . In the third period Jackson hit the post on Flash Hollett's rebound. . . . For the second game in a row Mowers was removed for another skater. . . . Jackson sent the puck the length of the ice but missed the net.

## *Terry Reardon Puts One Away*



Wide World

**Scoring Boston's Equalizer**

**Terry Reardon of the Bruins (19) is shown here about to lift the puck over the prostrate form of Goalie Johnny Mowers of Detroit to even the score at 1-1 last night at the Garden. Art Jackson (16) is ready for a rebound if Terry misses, while Herbie Cain (4) is backing up Jackson. Covering Cain is Jack Stewart (2) while the other Detroit players are Jimmy Orlando (4) and Mud Bruneteau (9). Cain and Des Smith (not in the picture) got assists on the play. Bruneteau scored Detroit's goal.**

## Rowell Is Back in Stride At Second Base for Bees

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9—As the Bees conclude their long spring series with the Browns in Casey Stengel's natal city this afternoon, it is encouraging to report that Carvel Rowell is back in his normal 1940 stride, which made him a sensation during the two final months of last season. If anything, the Dixie flier is even surer of himself now than he was a year ago.

The youth from Citronelle, Ala., was very disappointing during the early days at San Antonio this March. He kicked simple grounders, which the ordinary high school second baseman is expected to field, and his throws to first were often so lurid that even a fielding wizard like Dahlgren had difficulty in handling them.

For a while it appeared an impossibility for Rowell to participate in a contest without making at least one or two errors. And these bobbles were usually committed on occasions when they cost the Bees games. The situation became so serious that Stengel, who has always been one of Carvel's most enthusiastic admirers, threatened to bench him and install Buddy Gremp regularly at the keystone. The Bees' manager went so far as to send Gremp out to warm up in the third inning on an afternoon when Rowell had been guilty of some particularly bad plays.

Rowell put Lefty Joe Sullivan in the hole by a miserable miscue against Minneapolis on March 13 and two misplays, one a muff and the other a wild heave, practically handed the March 15 tilt at Monterrey, Mexico, to the St. Louisans. He also bungled an easy chance the following morning while Frank Lamanna was on the slab.

**Batting Slump**

During this "depression period" afield, Rowell was also in the batting doldrums, repeatedly striking out or blazing into twin kills which snuffed out promising rallies. Thus he hurt the Bees on the attack as well as defensively and some "doubting Thomases" were ready to count the flashy Southerner out of the 1941 Boston baseball picture.

But on the afternoon of March 16, in Mexico, Rowell emerged from his protracted slump and displayed a complete reversal of form. He accepted eight chances afield without a slip, started a pair of lightning double plays and hit two titanic homers over the distant right field wall.

That "big afternoon" marked the turning point in Rowell's spring play. Since then, with a few exceptions like the time when he was caught flat-flooted off first, Carvel has been an asset instead of a liability to the club.

**Made Four Hits**

On March 29 he staged another gala performance, hitting a triple his first trip up, singles the next three times, and being given an intentional pass on his fifth journey to the platter. By one of fate's queer quirks his three-bagger was the only tainted hit of the four, being the result of a collision between Walter Judnich and Chet Laabs.

He also shone at Texarkana on April 3, stroking a homer on his primal appearance at the plate, figuring in a pair of double plays and leaping high in the air to spear a vicious liner from Rip Radcliff's bat.

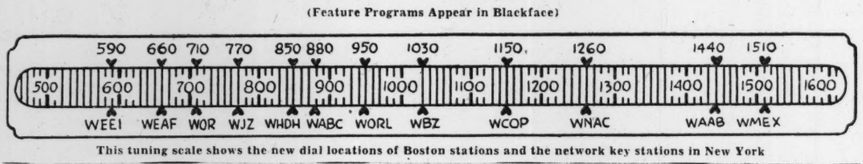
One of Bama's most brilliant plays came the following day at Fort Smith, and ironically he was charged with an error. With one out in the fifth inning, Radcliff knocked a scorching grounder to Dahlgren's right, which bounced past Babe. Everybody labelled it a sure safety. In fact, the official scorer had recorded it as such in his book. Carvel, however, with a burst of superhuman speed, dashed over to his left and flagged the ball with his bare hand, a miracle stop, Sullivan covered first as a matter of routine, but even he didn't expect Rowell to halt the flying pellet's course. Had Bama's throw been accurate, Radcliff would have been out at first, but he was forced to make the toss while off balance and it hurtled by Sullivan, Radcliff going to second.

The play had to be ruled a hit and an error, but the error part was purely technical. It was by all odds the most excusable miscue committed by any of the Bees this spring.

Rowell's speed, strong arm and even disposition are his greatest assets. Fleetness of foot enables him to beat out infield taps, the whip helps mightily in executing double plays, while the temperament provides him with the spirit to stage comebacks after discouraging starts.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | 'Orphans of Divorce": sk. | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Musical program | Sports and music |
| 3:15 Treasury of Song | Honeymoon Hill: sketch | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Hal Grayson's Orchestra | Sports and music |
| 3:30 New England Home | John's Other Wife: sk | Pepper Young's Family | Bob Nichols' Hawaiians | Sports and music |
| 3:45 News; Music | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Bob Nichols' Hawaiians | Sports and music |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife": sk | "It's Dance Time" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | "Susan, Be Smooth": | "Stella Dallas": serial | National Defense talk | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Bess Johnson" | women's program | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | "The Johnson Family" | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Edgar A. Guest; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Mark Love, bass; organ. | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Don Winslow": sketch. | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The O'Neills" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Lone Journey": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous | Drama Behind the News. | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | Tom Mix": sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news. | News; music; weather | News Service | "Capt'n Midnight": sk. | Dance Time |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 News Review | Dinner Music | Musical Rendezvous | News | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Memory Lane | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Dramatization |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | Mr. Keen: sketch | Newsroom of the Air | "Fu Manchu" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek": | "Easy Does It": Paul | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Nye Mayhew's Orchestra |
| 7:45 comedy drama | Laval's Or.; vocalists | "Waltz Time" | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:00 "Big Town"; Ed- | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | Tony Martin, tenor; or. | **New England Town Meet-** | "Fireside Time" |
| 8:15 ward G. Robinson | Kelly, m. c.; speaker | 'How Did You Meet?": sk. | **ing: "How Can We Pre-** | WMEX Drama Shop |
| 8:30 "Dr. Christian"; | "Manhattan at Mid- | Party: Louise Massey | **vent Strikes From Hin-** | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 dramatizat'n: News | night": dramatic sk | and the Westerners | **dering Nat. Defense?"** | Bobby Hackett's Orch |
| 9:00 **Star Theater: Fred** | Frontline Headlines | **"Time to Smile": Eddie** | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 **Allen; Kenny** | Waltz Music | **Cantor; vocalist; orch.** | John Steele, news | Album |
| 9:30 **Baker; Portland** | Quiz program with | "Mr. District Attorney": | Guy Lombardo's Orch | Classical Album |
| 9:45 **Hoffa; orchestra** | Jimmy Flynn: News | dramatic sketch | Guy Lombardo's Orch | Five Star News |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | Allen Roth's Symphony | Kay Kyser's College of | **Raymond Gram Swing** | Local Sports |
| 10:15 Mrs. B. Harriman | of Melody, recordings | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Local Sports |
| 10:30 Frazier Hunt | Dramatization | Kay Kyser's College of | "Whispering Smith": | Local Sports |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Dramatization | Musical Knowledge | dramatic serial | Local Sports |
| 11:00 News; weather | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Boake Carter, news. | Local Sports |
| 11:15 "Master Works of | "Music You Want" | Local News; Weather | **Senator Robert Reynolds** | Local Sports |
| 11:30 Music | "Music You Want" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Adventures in Rhythm: | Religious Drama |
| 11:45 Jerry Wald's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Religious Drama |

### *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Jay Wesley, sports. | Musical Clock; News | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Speakers; News | Studio Program | George and Dixie | Headline News | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 **News of Europe** | "Bandstand" | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Morning Toast | Weather; news | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Rowdy Revue" | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 Melodic Caravan | Toast | Movie talk; Music | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 Home Planning | News; Talk; Music | N. E. Town Hall Party | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 Chasing the Blues | As You Like It | Food News | Government Reports | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 Chansonette | Gretchen McMullen | The Breakfast Club | Choir Loft | "Good Morning Cheer" |
| 9:45 Music | Shopping talk | "Musical Roundup" | Ted King, songs | "Good Morning Cheer" |
| 10:00 By Kathleen Norris | Mastersingers | "This Small Town" | New England Cupboard | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | Two Men and a Girl | "Bachelor's Children" | Singing Strings | Studio Speaker |
| 10:30 "Stepmother"; sk. | Vagabonds Quartet | "Ellen Randolph"; sk. | Musical Calisthenics | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 WEEI Food Fair. | Ice Follies interview | "The Guiding Light" | "Don Artiste" | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | "The Man I Married" | News Service | Letter-Quest, with John |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | "The Family Circle" | "Against the Storm" | Melody Strings | Kiley and J. MacMaster |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; sk. | "Harvey and Dell"; sk. | "The Road of Life" | Poultry talk | "Song Stylists" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "David Harum"; sketch | U. S. Navy Band | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Talks; Music | Musical Roundup | News Service | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Betty Randall, songs | Musical Roundup | **Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt** | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | Singin' Sam | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | Musical Roundup | Italian music program | **"The Monitor News"** |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Blattuss' Homesteaders | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" | Tony Wons' Scrapbook | "As the Twig Is Bent" | "Edith Adams' Future" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 'Right to Happiness' | Agriculture news | Marjorie Mills: house- | "Government Girl" | Novachord Impressions |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News; Weather | hold talk | "I'll Find My Way" | The Lark |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "Dance Hour" | "Light of the World" | William Shea, news | Sing Song Time |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | Your Library on the Air | "The Mystery Man" | Military Defense talk | Alexander Wesley, tenor |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | **U. S. Marine Band** | "Valiant Lady"; drama | **School of the Air** | Howard Barlow's Orch. |
| 2:45 'Home of the Brave' | **U. S. Marine Band** | "Grimm's Daughter" | **School of the Air** | News Service |
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Musical Interlude | Sports and music |
| 3:15 Treasury of Song | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; drama | Dinner Concert | Sports and music |
| 3:30 Food News; "Hub" | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | "Quaker City Matinee" | Sports and music |
| 3:45 News; Music | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; comedy | Musical Interlude | Sports and music |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk. | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Religious program | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | Religious program | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Bess Johnson" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | "The Johnson Family" | Marion Jenkins, contralto |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Edgar A. Guest; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Musical program | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The O'Neills" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Lone Journey"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous | "Superman"; sketch | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill, News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | Dance Time |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Dinner Music | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Dinner Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 **The World Today** | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | "Memory Lane" | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | "Let's Dance" |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor. | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | News of the World | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | "Who's News" |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter- | Xavier Cugat's Or., with | Serenaders | "Here's Morgan" | Nye Mayhew's Orchestra |
| 7:45 views | Yvette | "Confidentially Yours" | Concert Miniatures | Studio program |
| 8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; | "Pot o' Gold": Horace | Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; | Wythe Williams | Fireside Time |
| 8:15 questions; answers | Heidt's Orchestra | songs; orchestra | "Border Patrol" | Local speaker |
| 8:30 "City Desk"; news- | Tommy Dorsey's Orches- | "The Aldrich Family," | "In Chicago Tonight"; | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 paper drama; News | tra; vocalists | starring Ezra Stone | variety program | Amer. Legion Auxiliary, |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' Ama- | The Village Schoolhouse; | **Music Hall: Bing Crosby;** | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 teur Hour | quiz program | **Bob Burns; D. Ameche;** | **Talk from Berlin** | cal Album |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' Ama- | **News; America's Town** | **Connie Boswell; Music** | **Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-** | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 teur Hour | **Meeting of the Air:** | **Maids; orchestra** | **fonietta** | cal Album |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | **'Can We Prevent Higher** | Rudy Vallee Show: John | Lew Conrad's Orchestra. | Five Star News |
| 10:15 Professor Quiz: | **Living Costs?"** | Barrymore; V. Bruce | News Service | Bobby Hackett's Orch. |
| 10:30 questions; answers | 'Ahead of the Headlines' | Listeners' Playhouse: | **Chicago Symphony Or-** | Bobby Hackett's Orch. |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Paul Martin's Orchestra | dramatization | **chestra: Dr. Frederick** | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 11:00 Weather; Music | News; Music; Weather | News Service | **Stock, conductor** | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 11:15 Master Works of | "Music You Want" | Local news; Weather | Bruins vs Detroit | Nye Mayhew's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Music; records | "Music You Want" | **Lani McIntyre's Orch.** | **Parade of the News:** | Religious dramatization |
| 11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Music You Want" | Lani McIntyre's Orch. | recorded | Religious dramatization |

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, April 10**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

**For Thursday, April 10**
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Reveries; Easy Does It.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Viennese Ensemble.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Tune Time; Dramatization.

### *Today on Short Waves*

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Favorite Opera Melodies. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; National Anthem; News in English; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Talk; Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views Commentator; J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 25.7 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

## Yankees Favored to Stage Comeback Under McCarthy

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Boston has waited more than 20 years for an American League championship. Bob Quinn tried. Tom Yawkey is still trying. A couple of times under Yawkey the Red Sox have come close. But always, when World Series history was being made, the faithful Hub fan had to follow by radio or newspaper. Will this be the year the boys and girls in the Fenway Park grandstand and bleachers have been waiting for? Will the coveted pennant wave from the center-field flagpole in October?

Probably not, although it could happen. We say it could happen because there were times in the Grapefruit League when Joe Cronin's 1941 outfit showed far better balance than any he has managed here. The same offensive power which has prevailed for several seasons is still there and the pitching has improved. But the club may have infield trouble in the heat of the race and there is no assurance that the younger hurlers will live up to their spring promise.

**Like Yankees**

Nine out of 10 critics you talked with in the South picked the Yankees to come back. You found surprisingly weak support for the Indians, who missed by a single game a year ago. Joe McCarthy is leaning heavily on a crop of young pitchers and infielders, but there is a feeling in smart circles that he will do it. Rizzuto and Priddy will be all right. In Bonham, Russo, Stanceu, Hendrickson, Washburn and Branch, McCarthy has a great looking bunch of young hurlers. Despite bad years by several Yankee mainstays in 1940, the club was only two games off the pace at the finish. Now that the pressure of consecutive championships has been shattered, the New Yorkers are primed for a comeback.

The Indians figure to be a better ball club under Roger Peckinpaugh than they were under Oscar Vitt. But the race just ahead should be tougher than the last one. Bob Feller will spark the Indians, but may not be able to carry them all the way alone. Boudreau and Mack are two of the rising young infielders of the American League. Gerald Walker may help in the outfield and Jim Bagby on the mound. If the Yankees miss the boat again, the Tribe is a cinch to step in.

**Tiger Infield**

Detroit, in the pre-season reckoning of some prominent experts, is planted in the second division, despite the fact that Del Baker is defending the championship. But the critics said the same thing 12 months ago. The Tigers have the power, paced by Greenberg, Gehringer, York and McCosky, and their pitching is first class. Baker's big job is to keep an infield together.

At this early hour it is hard to figure the White Sox and Browns. The Brownies were the most improved club in the circuit last year, and if Fred Haney gets anything which resembles decent pitching during the next five months, a couple of the other clubs upstairs had better be on guard. Jimmy Dykes came fast near the close of 1940 and tied the Red Sox for fourth place. Jimmy gets more out of mediocre material than any other manager in the business—at least, it seems that way.

**Cronin at Third**

Getting back to the Red Sox for a moment—Joe Cronin has picked up a 130-game catcher in Frank Pytlak and one of the training sensations of the spring in Mike Ryba. Woody Rich's arm is right again and Mickey Harris looks like a winner on the hill. The Sox are well stocked with reserves in every department, but they may have to call on their infield second stringers too often. Cronin will start the season at shortstop, but look for him to show at third base any day.

Washington and Philadelphia are no better than seventh or eighth, although the Senators might have a little fun along the way. Bucky Harris has picked up Ben Chapman and Doc Cramer since the 1940 adventure, a pair of veterans who have been known to produce a flock of runs. Bucky will also have sensational young Sid Hudson at the start of the race. Connie Mack is still working with an odd collection of ball players, and may climb again soon, but not this year. One of the younger Athletics worth watching is Eddie Collins, Jr., whom Connie says will be a better player than his dad.

* * *

While Mike Ryba, Woody Rich, Mickey Harris and some of the other Red Sox hurlers have been getting the biggest play from the press, Charley Wagner has given Joe Cronin several well-pitched innings and may be a regular starter when the season opens. Cronin and Coach Frank Shellenback have let Charley come along slowly this spring and each time out he seems to get better. Yesterday he blanked the Reds with three hits for seven innings at Louisville.

* * *

Once again Maxie West looks like the slugger who can drive the Bees into the first division of the National League. It is a rare day when he fails to hit a homer against the Browns.

## *Grid Workouts Now Under Way At Middlebury*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 9—Thirty-five Middlebury College football candidates reported here this afternoon to Coach Ben Beck at Porter Field for the first workout of the spring practice football season. Assisted by Line Coach George Akerstrom, Beck put his men through an afternoon of limbering up exercises.

The remainder of the workouts will consist of punting, passing, and the polishing up of new plays with scrimmages scheduled to be held when the players get into condition.

Among those to report were:

Co-captains Anthony Wishinski, Windsor, Vt., and John Prukop, New Brunswick, N. J.; Edward E. Shea, Hartford, Conn.; Robert J. Adsit, Burlington, Vt.; Martin S. Witilin, Freeport, N. Y.; Richard C. Davis, Brockton, Mass.; Willard M. Mayo, Rutland, Vt.; Kenneth E. Cosgrove, East Orange, N. J.; George S. Harris, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Thomas H. Turner, Easthampton, Mass.; William D. Emery, Springfield, Mass.; Ralph G. Barclay, Tilton, N. H.; Charles S. Beach, Poultney, Vt.; Stephen Kedmenec, Witherbee, N. Y.; Charles M. Clapper, Arthur D. Pepin, Robert R. Sheehan, and Thomas W. Rooney, Newport, Vt.; Earle J. Bishop, West Rutland, Vt.; Michael McClintock, Larchmont, N. Y.; Michael C. Petropoulos, South Norwalk, Conn.; Harold Hollister, Rye, N. Y.; Thomas F. Cruess and Charles L. Sanford, Waterbury, Conn.; Roderick Craib, Berlin, N. Y.; Robert E. Outman, New York City; William R. Raser, Boston, Mass.; Robert M. Klein, Buffalo, N. Y.; Horace J. DePodwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William E. Staats, Pearl River, N. Y.; Robert I. Schrack, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

## Chinook Kennels Gives New Husky To Northeastern

Northeastern University, which lost its King Husky I a fortnight ago, will have a new mascot of the same breed, it was announced this morning by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Director of Student Activities. The new dog, a female, presumably will be named Queen Husky I.

Husky's successor was offered to the university last week by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Seeley, whose Chinook Kennels at Wonalancet, N. H., have provided dogs for two expeditions by Commander Richard Byrd and for all expeditions of the United States Antarctic Service.

Upon learning of the loss of King Husky I, Mrs. Seeley wired Pres. Carl S. Ell last week and offered to present the university with one of his relatives. Dr. Ell tentatively accepted the offer and sent Professor Parsons and Assistant Athletic Director Don MacKenzie to the kennels to make final arrangements.

The new mascot was chosen from a litter of six because she has the same white face and markings as did Husky I. She was born Feb. 15 and will be registered under the name, "Cheenah's Husky of Wonalancet."

No official name has as yet been selected by the students, but they will have the final word.

## Ice Follies Here Tomorrow

The Ice Follies of 1941 open at Boston Garden tomorrow night for a four-day return engagement, with every indication that well-filled houses will witness the evening performances through Sunday night and the matinees on Saturday and Sunday.

The whole Ice Follies company is now in Boston, having reached here from Chicago yesterday noon. From now until showtime tomorrow night the company will rest to insure that its skaters will be refreshed.

Very little has been changed in the routine of the show from the way it was when it made its record run here last January. Only changes made have been inserted through necessity.

One new number will be the pairing of two future stars, Bobby Widholm and Shirley Bowman, both of whom have been promoted from the chorus. This act, which will be shown for the first time in Boston, is taking the place of the one formerly skated by Osborn Colson and Frances Claudet. Colson is not able to skate because of illness.

Widholm is a youngster from St. Paul who has been skating with the Follies for several years, while Miss Bowman has been with the show for just one year as a member of the precision chorus. Also from St. Paul, Miss Bowman was the former Midwest junior and senior figure skating champion, winning the junior championship in 1939 and the senior in 1940. She placed second in the national junior competition in 1940.

Widholm will also appear in a singles comedy number to take the place of the one formerly skated by Les Hamilton, the "Diana of the Moonbeams." Hamilton has been called into Army service and is now stationed at an aerial bombing school in Colorado.

The advancing of youngsters such as Miss Bowman and Widholm from the chorus to feature spots is in line with the Ice Follies' policy of developing the talent within its own ranks. That this is possible is due to the attention and instruction given to all the boys and girls by such stars as Roy Shipstad, American professional skating champion and co-owner of the Follies, and by Bess Ehrhardt, Evelyn Chandler, and Fran Claudet, the top women skaters. Miss Claudet, incidentally, is the coach of the Follies' chorus.

## Two More Dodgers Go

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — The Brooklyn Dodgers squad was reduced by two more players when Charley Gilbert, outfielder, and Al Sherer, recruit pitcher, were released to the Montreal Royals. They were the seventh and eighth players turned over to Brooklyn's International League farm team in three days.

## Connie Mack Day

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8 (AP) —Rep. Elmer Kilroy, Speaker of the House of Representatives has introduced a resolution asking the assembly to designate May 17 as Connie Mack Day in honor of the veteran manager of the Philadelphia Athletics baseball team.

## Bees Even Series

WICHITA, Kan., April 9 (AP)—Max West's seventh inning home run with two on base gave the Boston Bees a 7 to 6 victory over the St. Louis Browns yesterday and evened their spring series at eight games each.

The Browns had taken a 6-4 lead in their half inning when Johnny Lucadello homered with the sacks loaded. Walt Judnich and Elden Auker also hit circuit blows for the Browns and Gene Moore for Boston.

## Spence Hits Homer

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9 (AP)—A three-run homer by rookie Stanley Spence in the first inning sent the world champion Cincinnati Reds down to defeat 3 to 0 at the hands of the Boston Red Sox again yesterday, giving the American Leaguers a 7-6 advantage in the spring exhibition series.

Whitey Moore and Elmer Riddle held the Sox to three hits, but one of them was Spence's 360-foot effort with Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney on base. Dom had walked and Lou got on on a bad throw on a double play ball.

Charley Wagner and Mickey Harris, two of the best Boston Rookie pitchers, gave the Reds only four hits, two scratches and two long singles by Frank McCormick, who has been slumping.

## Colgate Football

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP) — The Colgate football schedule for 1942 has been announced by William A. Reid, director of athletics. The main change being that Holy Cross will not be met in that year. The Red Raiders and the Crusaders have played every year since 1934.

Eight games are to be played, six away and two in Hamilton, with the encounter with Duke here as the feature attraction. Dartmouth and Penn State are newcomers on the 1941 schedule.

1942—Oct. 3, Cornell at Ithaca; 10, Dartmouth at Hanover; 17, Duke at Hamilton; 24, Penn State at State College; 31, St. Lawrence at Hamil

# Seattle Club Has Designs Upon Repeating 1939 and 1940 Pacific Coast Titles

## Rainiers Minus Three Stars And Manager of Past Teams

**Pacific Northwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—Those swashbuckling Seattle Rainiers who have pirated the Pacific Coast League baseball pennant for the past two seasons, have designs on another title this year, as the Coast season gets under way.

Although the Rainiers are without the guiding hand of Jack Lelivelt, and are minus three of the players who contributed largely to the Seattle success last year, baseball followers consider this year's team almost equal to the champions.

But with the rest of the Coast teams greatly strengthened, the Rainier attempt for another championship will get a severe test.

**Pitching Well Balanced**

Seattle pitching strength is again well balanced, topped by Dick Barrett and including five regulars who last season won 82 games and lost 41. Chunky Barrett was the Coast's outstanding hurler last season, winning 24 games and losing five. Hal Turpin had a record of 23 won, 11 lost; Paul Gregory won 12 and lost 10; while two youngsters, Les Webber (13-10) and Ira Scribner (10-5) kept up their end of the championship performance.

Aldon Wilkie, the castoff pitcher who was taken on by Seattle in mid-season, and proceeded to show his appreciation by winning his first nine games, has been sold to Pittsburgh. To replace southpaw Wilkie, Seattle purchased left-handed Lloyd Brown, from the Philadelphia Phillies

**Outstanding Rookies**

Other new additions for the Rainiers are veteran relief pitcher Sylvester Johnson, and three outstanding rookies, Lou Goldman from Vancouver, B. C., and Dewey Soriano and Mike Budnick from home-town Seattle.

Gilly Campbell will again be the Rainier mainstay behind the plate, but hard-hitting Ed Kearse has gone back to the Yankees with Charley Fallon replacing him. Another Seattle rookie, Bob Stagg, rounds out the catching staff which may need reinforcements before the season ends, unless the newcomers make good.

A familiar face is missing in the infield. Popular George Archie, voted the No. 1 player in the League last season, went to the Washington Senators in the draft. New first baseman is Les Scarsella, whose 1940 batting average with Buffalo in the International League was some 40 points below Archie's average.

**Scarsella Led**

In training camp, however, Scarsella led the Rainier hitting and did a good job of fielding.

The rest of the infield is intact from 1940 with Al Niemiec on second, Bill Schuster at shortstop, and lanky Dick Gyselman on third Ned Stickle, former Whitman college star, has replaced Joe Coscarart as utility man.

Patrolling the outfield will be the same regular trio, Edo Vanni, Bill Lawrence and Joyner (Jo-Jo) White, with Spencer Harris and Bill Matheson to help when needed. Matheson is a newcomer from the Kansas City Blues, and all five are good hitters and sparkling fielders.

What does Seattle lack then? It's too early to know that, but local fans will be watching for the "never-give-up" attitude and "the old college try" that have played an integral part in the past two Seattle championships. The 1939 and 1940 teams looked good even when they lost games, and drew close to 1,000,000 fans during the two-year period, this for a city of less than 400,000 population.

Guiding the Rainiers as manager is Bill Skiff, hired to replace Jack Lelivelt, who passed on last winter. Skiff was No. 2 man in the Yankee farm managerial staff, and appears to be a capable replacement for the ever-popular Lelivelt who took a seventh place team of 1937 and made them over into second place winners of 1938, and champs of 1939 and 1940.

Opening games on the Coast were unusual in that the pitching was at mid-season ability. The eight teams combined made only 11 runs that opening day, with two teams scoring nine of them.

**Four Shutouts**

Yes, the records show four shutouts for opening day, two of them extra-inning affairs.

Seattle and San Francisco struggled scoreless through the regulation nine innings, and then the Seals tallied a run in the tenth to defeat Barrett, who had struck out 10 men and allowed only five hits. Ed Stutz gave up but three hits for the Seals.

At San Diego, Oakland went 12 innings before scoring two runs to defeat the Padres, 2-0. Portland gave their new manager, Oscar Vitt, a sendoff win at Los Angeles, with Ad Liska scoring a 4-0 verdict. Tony Frietas pitched Sacramento into a 5-0 win over Hollywood, allowing only three hits.

The home season in Seattle opens April 22. **B. C.**

## Stamford, Conn., Bowler to Roll ABC Feature

ST. PAUL, April 9 (AP)—Not more than 30 per cent of the out-of-town teams entered in the current American Bowling Congress world championships in session here will qualify for slices of the $200,000 prize melon, yet they come from practically every town and hamlet to compete in the classic.

Two teams from Regina, Sask., reached the St. Paul bowling capital today, defying blizzards and rains of flood proportions in their 1,000 mile motor journey. One of the teams was piloted by Pete Gottselig, brother of Johnny Gottselig of the Chicago Black Hawks, who scored a 209 average in league competition.

"We had to use shovels and pontoons to get here," said Gottselig, "and we would have come if we had had to use a dog team."

Team leaders remained unchanged after last night's competition, while the doubles and singles program yesterday failed to produce a change in the minor event leaders.

Thursday's program will feature Mort Lindsey, Stamford, Conn., one of th egame's all-time great, while Friday will find the Chicago Monarchs, 1940 champs, attempting to defend their title.

## Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Play-off Results April 8**

**National League (Stanley Cup Finals)**

Boston 2, Detroit 1.
(Boston leads 2-0.)

**American League**

Hershey 4, Cleveland 3.
(Series tied 2-2.)
(No games tonight.)

## Pacific Coast League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sacramento | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| San Diego | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Los Angeles | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Seattle | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Oakland | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Portland | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Hollywood | 0 | 4 | .000 |

**Results April 8.**

Sacramento 9, Portland 2.
Oakland 5, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 3, Seattle 2.
San Diego 8, Hollywood 7.

## College Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

University of Pittsburgh 3, N. C. State 1.
Louisiana State 10, Northwestern 8.
Vermont 4, Yale 2.
Princeton 4, Fordham 3.
Georgia 12, Clemson 7.
North Carolina 10, Davidson 0.

## *Pennsylvania Oarsmen Start*

Wide World

**Varsity Crew Ready for a Workout**

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the center is Coxswain James Wiltsie of Binghamton, N. Y. Left to right: Francis C. Forbes, bow, of Villanova, Pa.: Robert J. Spiegel, 2, of Elkins Park, Pa.; Hugh A. Winters, 3, of St. Davids, Pa.; George B. Webster, 4, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Frederick B. Stimson, Jr., 5, of Wynnewood, Pa.; Norman M. Keiser, 6, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Albert Doering, Jr., 7, of Germantown, Pa.; and Robert Peabody, 8, of South Orange, N. J. Keiser is the crew captain.**

## Bruins Take Two-Game Lead In Stanley Cup Final Round

Refusing to concede defeat even though behind late in the third period, the Boston Bruins came through with a two-goal surge to defeat the Detroit Red Wings 2-1 at Boston Garden last night and take a 2-0 lead in this best-of-seven final series for the Stanley Cup.

Favored before this series started to win the cup this year, the Bruins are now definitely in the driver's seat as they await the next two games in Detroit on Thursday and Saturday.

Last night's game was hardly more productive of good hockey than was the opening contest here last Sunday, but at least the game last evening was more productive of action. The Bruins were still without Bill Cowley, while Detroit was minus Eddie Wares, clever left wing.

The Red Wings received the first opening of the night when Jackson was sent to the penalty box in the first period and nearly capitalized when Harold Jackson's shot hit the post. The Bruins also had a golden opportunity in this period when Carl Liscombe was given a major penalty, but they were unable to get the puck past Goalie Johnny Mowers. In fact, the B's were so ragged in their attack that in the whole of the five minutes they had only four shots on the net.

Not until the third period did either side score, and then it was Detroit which broke the stalemate At 2:41 Jimmy Orlando shot the puck around the Boston net to Syd Howe, who passed it over to Mud Bruneteau. Mud quickly put his shot away.

After the Bruins had passed up another opportunity when Connie Brown was sent off the ice for holding Art Jackson, they finally evened the count. At 13:35 Des Smith started a typical Bruin power play by firing the puck to the backboards. Herbie Cain raced in to secure it and pass out to Terry Reardon, whose shot caught the far corner. Cain had an imaginary hand in Boston's winning goal also, for it was while he was off the ice for five minutes with Harold Jackson that the Bruins went out in front, with Roy Conacher getting his first goal of the play-offs on a pass from Milt Schmidt at 17:45.

For the second game in a row Manager Jack Adams removed Mowers from the net in favor of another skater. On Sunday the Detroit netminder was taken out with something less than 10 seconds to go. Last night there were nearly 40 seconds to play when Johnny skated over to the bench. With Jackson and Cain in the penalty box, the Wings had five skaters to the Bruins' four, but the B's, who had snatched victory from grasp of the Wings, were determined not to have it snatched from them and successively held the fort.

If the Bruins win both games in Detroit, the series will be over. A victory by Detroit, however, will necessitate a fifth game here in Boston next Tuesday.

**Stanley Cup**

**Play-off Statistics**

**Final Series**
(Best of Seven Games)

| | P | W | L | F | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Bruins | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Detroit Red Wings | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |

**Semifinal**
(Best of Seven Games

| | P | W | L | F | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Bruins | 7 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 17 |
| Toronto Maple Leafs | 7 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 15 |

(Boston Wins Series)

**Preliminaries**
(Best of Three Games)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit Red Wings | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| New York Rangers | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 |

(Detroit Wins Series)

**Best of Three Games**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Black Hawks | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 |
| Montreal Canadiens | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 |

(Chicago Wins Series)

**Semifinal**
(Best of Three Games)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit Red Wings | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Chicago Black Hawks | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |

(Detroit Wins Series)

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Jimmy Conzelman signed as head coach of Chicago Football Cardinals.

**Three Years Ago**

Louis Zamperini ran mile in 4:13.7 and 880-yards in 1:53.2 as Southern California beat California in dual track meet.

**Five Years Ago**

Western Golf Association, largest in United States, abolished the stymie.

## Dick Chapman's Sub-69 Sets Pace For 138 Golfers

PINEHURST, N. C., April 9 (AP)—Medalist Dick Chapman, national amateur golf champion, led a field of 138 starters in the North and South championship (first round) with a 35-34-69 over the par 72 championship course of the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday

Thirty players cracked 80 and six tied at 80 for the last two places in the match play division A play-off for those places will be held today. Among those seeking the two spots will be George T. Dunlap, Jr., defending champion and former national amateur champion.

Chapman, who was brought up on the Pinehurst courses, and who recently beat all the amateurs in the Augusta, Ga., tournament, never putted better. He was down in one putt on 13 greens and finished with 23 putts. He beat out Frank Strafaci of New York for the medal by a single stroke. Strafaci, former Metropolitan and North and South amateur titlist, took a five at the final hole when somebody laughed at the wrong time and Frank mishit the ball.

W. B. (Duff) McCullough of Philadelphia, runner-up for the National, Walter Burkemo of Chicago and Skip Alexander of Durham, N. C., tied for third place with par rounds of 72.

## Golfers From 25 Colleges To Vie for Southern Title

**Southeastern Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—More than a hundred golfers representing some 25 colleges will be in Athens, Ga., this week end for the seventh annual renewal of the Southern intercollegiate golf tournament sponsored by the University of Georgia.

Along with this tournament will be held the Southeastern Conference's annual tournament, which will be decided in qualifying rounds for the intercollegiate. The intercollegiate title, wide open and without a defender, is decided by match play. Qualifying will be over the 36-hole route, with match play Saturday morning and the final Saturday afternoon.

Most of those who will participate in the tournament will be in Athens, Ga., several days in advance in order to get in a few practice rounds. Several practice matches have been arranged for visiting teams by the Tournament Committee.

Hottest favorites in pre-tournament speculating are Carey Middlecoff from the University of Mississippi, and Elliot Waddell, University of Georgia senior who was ineligible for play last year.

Both of these boys have been to the semifinals in previous intercollegiates Waddell went that far in 1939 and Middlecoff fought his way to the next to-last round last year, the first time he competed there.

Teams from Mississippi, Mississippi State, Albama, Florida, Georgia Tech, Kentucky, L. S. U., Tulane, Georgia, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Duke, North Carolina, South Carolina, College of Charleston, Davidson, The Citadel, and a number of other colleges throughout the Southland have already signified intentions of taking part in the tournament.

* * *

Here are a few of the sports achievements so far this year at the University of Florida:

Football victories were won over Georgia and Georgia Tech in the same season for the first time in history.

The basketball team made the best record since the sport was instituted at the university.

The swimming team was undefeated for the seventh consecutive year, and is practically conceded its fifth Southeastern Conference title in a row.

The boxing team, built around Johnny Joca, the national intercollegiate lightweight champion in 1940, and an undefeated sophomore, Jim DeCourcy, made a fine showing.

* * *

Two spring teams that have opened their seasons already—rifle and tennis—bid fair to equal or excel these showings. For the Orange and Blue sharpshooters, annually one of the best rifle teams in the nation, are undefeated so far and the inexperienced netmen defeated Georgia and tied Colorado in their first two matches.

The golfers will put an experienced combine on the links, but big "ifs" arise in viewing the track and baseball squads. Men must be developed to replace the great stars of last season's track team, and Coach Sam McAllister's heavy-hitting baseball team has only one veteran pitcher, and must depend on untried sophomores for other hurling strength.

**C. J.**

## Exhibition Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**Games April 9**

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati (N) vs Boston (A).
At Baltimore—Brooklyn (N) vs New York (A).
At Fort Worth, Texas—St. Louis (N) vs Fort Worth (TL).
At Oklahoma City, Okla.—Pittsburgh (N) vs Philadelphia (A).
At Amarillo, Texas—Chicago (A) vs Chicago (N).
At Bluefield, W. Va.—New York (N) vs Cleveland (A).
At Kansas City—Boston (N) vs St. Louis (A) canceled, wet grounds.
At Winston Salem, N. C.—Philadelphia (N) vs Winston Salem (PL).
At Greenville, S. C.—Detroit (A) vs Washington (A).

**Results April 8**

At Louisville, Ky.—Boston (A) 3, Cincinnati (N) 0.
At Durham, N. C.—Brooklyn (N) 5, New York (A) 1.
At Pulsaki, Va.—Cleveland (A) 11, New York (N) 8.
At Charlotte, N. C.—Washington (A) 4, Detroit (A) 2.
At Wichita, Kan.—Boston (N) 7, St. Louis (A) 6.
At Clovis, N. M.—Philadelphia (A) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 7.
At Waco, Texas—St. Louis (N) 11, Dallas (TL) 1.
At Columbia, S. C.—Philadelphia (N) 5, Columbia (SAL) 1.
At Lubbock, Texas—Chicago (A) 9, Chicago (N) 7 (11 innings).

## Syracuse Baseball

Syracuse University opens its 21-game baseball schedule against Cornell University today. The schedule:

April 9, Cornell; 12, Navy at Annapolis, Md.; 14, Georgetown at Washington, D. C.; 15, Maryland at College Park, Md.; 17, Western Maryland at Westminster, Md.; 18, Loyola at Baltimore, Md.; 26, Penn State at State College Pa.; 30, Rochester at Rochester, May 3, Colgate at Hamilton; 5, Clarkson at Potsdam; 6, St. Lawrence at Canton; 7, Fordham; 10, Penn State; 12, Rutgers; 13, Clarkson; 14, New York University; 16, Colgate; 19, Rochester; 20, St. Lawrence; 24, Cornell at Ithaca; 31, Niagara.

## Tigers Win at Rugby

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)—Princeton University's rugby team downed Nassau, 13 to 6, here in the first game of a series.

## *Florida Games Drew Estimated Record Figure*

TAMPA, Fla., April 9 (AP)—If attendance at spring training games is any indication, major and minor league baseball gate receipts are due for a substantial increase this season. A record 173,460 fans turned out for exhibition games in Florida during the training season just ended, the Tribune estimated today, compared with 136,000 last year.

Of these, 123,460 attended the Grapefruit League games of the major league teams, official records showed, while an estimated 50,000 went to the minor league exhibitions. Last year the Grapefruit League attendance was 101,000 and the minors attracted an estimated 35,000.

Major league teams training in Florida this year were the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa, St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees at St. Petersburg, New York Giants at Miami, Philadelphia Phillies at Miami Beach, Boston Red Sox at Sarasota, Detroit Tigers at Lakeland, Washington Senators at Orlando and Cleveland Indians at Fort Myers.

Paid attendance at Grapefruit League cities for the five-week exhibition schedule was as follows: St. Petersburg, 7,385; Tampa, 16,439; Miami, 14,163; Lakeland, 11,416; Orlando, 9,218; Miami Beach, 8,550; Sarasota, 5,794; Clearwater, 5,495; Fort Myers, 5,000.

Brooklyn spent only the last two weeks of its training session at Clearwater, and will train next year in California. All other major league teams indicated they would return to Florida, although Cleveland will shift from Fort Myers to some other point.

## Hershey Deadlocks Series

HERSHEY, Pa., April 9 (AP)—In a thrill-packed game, the Hershey Bears defeated the Cleveland Barons, 4 to 3 here last night and deadlocked the play-off series for the championship of the American Hockey League. Each team has won two games. The deciding game will be played at Cleveland tomorrow.

The Barons rallied in the third period to score twice and threatened for a time to annex the title until penalties banished two Cleveland players. With 21 second left to play, Moore was withdrawn from the goal and the Cleveland team used six forwards. About 7,700 attended.

The Bears scored their first goal in 4:30 of the first period while Adolph was in the penalty box. It was a fluke shot by Jenkins that rebounded from Moore's skates into the net.

Jenkins gave the Bears their second goal by a spectacular dash from behind his own goal to the Barons' net. He skated through the entire Cleveland team. Before the bell, Desilets scored for the Barons on a hard shot fired from near the free line. Frost scored for the Bears in the second period on another spectacular play.

The Bears' goal in 5:46 of the third period was credited to Bruce, but it was Molyneaux of the Barons, who scored against his own team. Moore made three saves in quick succession. The third shot left the puck on Moore's pads as he lay on the ice. Molyneaux reached for the rubber and knocked it into the net.

Robertson's goal for the Barons in 8:22 of the third period brought such a storm of protest from the stands that the game was halted several minutes. The rubber appeared to hit the goal post and rebound onto the ice. Adolph scored another for the Barons in 10:09.

The rally following the disputed goal sent the stands into an uproar, but the tide turned for the Bears. Robertson was ousted for the tripping and Deacon's protest on the decision cost him a 10-minute misconduct penalty. The Bears played defensive hockey in the last four minutes.

## Miss Kirby Holds Nine-Stroke Lead

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 9 (AP)—With a second-round record making 72, Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta went into the final 18 holes of play in the women's titleholders' tournament here today holding a nine-stroke lead over the field.

Miss Kirby toured the Augusta Country Club course yesterday in 72, equal to men's par, and took one stroke off the course women's record set in 1937 by Patty Berg of Minneapolis. This gave her a 36-hole total of 152.

Her lead was strong over the nearest contenders, Helen Siegel of Philadelphia and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., who turned in second round 80's and 81's respectively to make the same total of 161.

Next in the field of 21 players came Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., who duplicated her first day's play with an 81 to stand at 162.

In setting the new record, Miss Kirby had three birdies, 13 pars, and two bogies.

## American Hockey League

**Final Play-off**
(Best Three of Five Games)

| | Won | Lost | For | Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 2 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Hershey | 2 | 2 | 12 | 10 |

Result April 1
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3, overtime.
Result April 3
Cleveland 3, Hershey 1.
Result April 5
Hershey 4, Cleveland 0.
Result April 8
Hershey 4, Cleveland 3.

## *Outstanding Four Selected For Golf's New Hall of Fame*

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Francis Ouimet are the first members of golf's newly-established Hall of Fame.

Creation of the Hall of Fame was announced yesterday by Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, which will sponsor the building of a shrine for the game at Augusta, Ga. The idea follows closely the pattern of the baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The P. G. A. Hall of Fame Committee, composed of Grantland Rice, O. B. Keeler, Atlanta Journal; Kerr Petrie, New York Herald Tribune, and A. Linde Fowler, Boston Transcript, selected Jones, Hagen, Sarazen, and Ouimet as the first members Hereafter, sports writers of the Nation will have complete and final jurisdiction of the persons selected, two each year.

All four, of course, are natural selections for the honor.

Jones, generally recognized in this country as the greatest golfer of all time, won the U. S. open four times, won five U. S. amateurs, three British opens and one British amateur. He won all four major titles in his famous 1930 "Grand Slam," then retired from competitive golf with no more worlds to conquer at the age of 28.

Hagen's prizes include four British opens, two U. S. opens and five P. G. A. titles. Sarazen has collected two U. S. opens, one British open and three P. G. A. crowns. Ouimet won two amateur titles and the U. S. open once—in 1913 when he outlasted Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in a sensational play-off.

Walsh added that membership in the Hall of Fame would not be confined to players, but would be open to "all persons who have contributed to the welfare of the game," even to foreign-born golf notables.

The association has designated James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and Presidential candidate in 1920, as chairman of a committee to raise funds for the shrine at Augusta.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# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 600,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 735,050 |
| 1941 volume to date | 36,221,929 |
| 1940 volume to date | 54,255,208 |

## Stock Market Continues On TheDowntrend

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP) — A further decline in war stocks kept the market generally unsettled today in the face of news of the Nazi sweep into Greece and Yugoslavia.

While selling lightened somewhat after yesterday's outburst of offerings, rallying power was small. Near the final hour prices were around the lows of the day.

Losses of 1 to about 2 points were registered in shares of such big holders of arms contracts as Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, du Pont, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft and Chrysler.

Transactions set a pace of about 600,000 shares for a full session.

Participating in the march to the rear were General Motors, Santa Fe, American Can, International Harvester, Western Union, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Anaconda and Kennecott, although the losses mainly were small.

Aluminum Co. of America in the curb list was down 5 at one time and moderate declines were recorded in American Light & Traction, Bell Aircraft and Scovill Manufacturing.

### Bonds Generally Lower

Reports of further German successes in the Balkans put a damper on buying activities in today's bond market and near the final hour prices of corporates generally showed losses ranging from fractions to a point or more.

Turnover was heavy in some rails, indicating more realizing of profits gained on the rapid advance over the last few weeks.

Foreign loans held a narrow range despite the foreign news. German Government 5½s recorded a small gain on sizable transfers. Australia 4½s dipped about a point.

Domestic corporates under pressure included Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, North Western General 4s of '57, Pere Marquette 4s, N. Y. Central 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and General Steel Castings 5½s.

U. S. governments followed the general downward pattern with losses ranging to ⅛ point.

## Standard Oil, Ind. Profits for Year Equal $2.20 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana in its annual report showed a net income of $33,597,342, of which $22,908,007 was available for dividends and the remainder was retained for future use. Profits for the year amounted to $2.20 a share as compared with $2.23 for 1939.

President Edward G. Seubert told stockholders that while the company and its subsidiaries increased the volume of business in nearly all departments, heavy tax payments and interest charges offset increases in operating revenue.

He reported sales increased 3.5 per cent to 125,298,000 barrels and a value of $349,618,000, without excise taxes which amounted to an additional $95,799,000. The report also showed that $48,000,000 had been invested for new properties and equipment last year.

"Counting taxes collected from customers at the time of sale," the report said, "the total tax burden on the company was $120,473,000 or about 8.1 per cent of the estimated total tax bill for the petroleum industry." This was equivalent to $7.89 per share of stock, $10.19 per calendar day for every employee on the pay roll on Dec. 31, 1940, and $345 on every $1,000 of sales, the report said.

## Securities Decline Generally in London

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Securities prices declined all along the line today in response to dismal war news from the Balkans.

Brokers described the markdowns as precautionary. While buying orders were few and far between, selling was relatively small.

British government bonds lost 1-16 to ⅛ pont in most cases. European and Japanese loans weakened in the foreign bond market.

Industrial stocks were lowered over a broad range. Domestic rails lost ⅛ to ½ point.

Moderate offerings of kaffirs appeared. Anglo-Iranian was a weak spot in a generally depressed oil group.

## Wheat Firm: Early Losses Regained

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—Wheat values fell as much as 1½ cents at one time today, but then rallied and recovered practically all of the loss.

The early decline extended the retreat so far this week to 4⅜ to 5⅝ cents from the 10-months peaks established last week. Wheat quotations at one time were the lowest they have been since March 28.

Disquieting news from the Balkan war zone and the tenor of the Churchill speech were bearish factors.

### Wins Studebaker Plant Award

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Studebaker Corporation announced award of the final contract for the remainder of construction work on the firm's aviation engine plant at Fort Wayne, Ind., where Wright Aeronautical engines will be made for the Army. Consolidated Construction Company of Chicago won the award with a low bid of about $930,000 against five competitors.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Apr 4 |
| 51¾ | 45 | Acme Steel (4) | 2 | 46 | 45½ | 45½ | Apr 8 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Adams Ex (.40e) | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 22¾ | 19½ | Adam-Millis (1) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Apr 4 |
| 15⅞ | 13⅛ | Addressog (1) | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Apr 8 |
| 42½ | 36¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 10 | 37⅜ | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ¼ |
| ⅝ | 1/16 | Air-Way E Ap | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | + 1/16 |
| 5 | 4⅜ | Alaska Jun (½) | 8 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | Apr 8 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Alleg pt xw | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 7 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 4 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 21½ | 16 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 19¾ | Alleg Lud (½g) | 9 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | |
| 11¼ | 9 | Allen Ind (1½e) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 165 | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 3 | 152½ | 151¼ | 151¼ | —13¼ |
| 11¼ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 14 | 11¾ | Allied Mills (1e) | 8 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅜ | Allied Stores | 15 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | |
| 80 | 73 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | Apr 7 |
| 37 | 27¼ | Allis-Ch (1½e) | 13 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ½ |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¼g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅜ |
| 1¼ | 1 | Amal Leather | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 11⅜ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Apr 8 |
| 52 | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 50½ | 50 | 50½ | — ½ |
| 17¾ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.30g) | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 1 | 46⅛ | 46 | 46 | —1½ |
| 8¼ | 6⅛ | Am Bank Note | 7 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Am Bosch | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 36 | 31¾ | Am Br Shoe .40g | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Apr 8 |
| 1¾ | 1 | Am Cable & R | 25 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 82 | Am Can (4) | 12 | 88 | 87 | 87¼ | —1 |
| 185 | 177 | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 177 | 177 | 177 | —1 |
| 31⅜ | 23⅞ | Am Car & Fdy | 4 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 69 | 56 | Am C&F pf (7) | *2 | 63⅜ | 63 | 63⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅝ | Am Ch&C (.40g) | 4 | 20⅛ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 115 | 107½ | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | M'r 24 |
| 121 | 108¼ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 8¾ | 7⅜ | Am Coltyp(.30g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅜ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅜ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Apr 8 |
| 14⅛ | 9½ | Am Crys S (½g) | 3 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Encaus Til | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Apr 8 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am European | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Am & For Pow | 8 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Apr 8 |
| 17¾ | 12½ | AmFP $6pf(.30k) | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Apr 8 |
| 21 | 14¾ | AmFP $7pf(.35k) | 4 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2) | 14 | 33¾ | 33 | 33½ | —1¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 5 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Apr 8 |
| 30 | 29 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Feb 4 |
| 51 | 46¼ | Am Home (2.40) | 2 | 48⅞ | 48¾ | 48¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 22½ | 20 | Am Ice pf (½e) | 6 | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21½ | Apr 8 |
| 4¼ | 3⅝ | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 13¼ | 12¼ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 7 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'r 27 |
| 50 | 48½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | Apr 8 |
| 17⅛ | 12 | Am Locomotive | 6 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — ⅜ |
| 94⅝ | 81 | Am Loco pf (2k) | 1 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | —1 |
| 13¾ | 12 | Am M & F (.34g) | 5 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ½ |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 19½ | 17 | Am Metal (¼g) | 5 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 13⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 21 | 11½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| 46¾ | 38½ | Am P&L $6pf 3k | 6 | 39 | 38 | 38¼ | — ¼ |
| 39 | 32¼ | APL $5 pf (2½k) | 4 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ½ |
| 7¼ | 6 | AmRad&S (.15g) | 37 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | Am Roll M(.35g) | 49 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 7 | 5⅝ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 7¾ | Am Seat (½e) | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Apr 8 |
| 45¼ | 37⅜ | Am Sm&R (½g) | 9 | 38½ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ⅞ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf (7) | 1 | 142 | 142 | 142 | Apr 8 |
| 54 | 45 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | Apr 8 |
| 28½ | 21 | Am Stl F (¼g) | 11 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| 11¼ | 9⅞ | Am Stores (¼g) | 7 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | —1 |
| 13½ | 11⅜ | Am Stove (.30g) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | —1 |
| 19 | 13 | Am Sug R (½g) | 7 | 16¼ | 15¼ | 15¾ | — ¾ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | Apr 8 |
| 14½ | 13¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 1 | 123¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ | — ½ |
| 168¾ | 156¾ | Am T & T (9) | 15 | 160 | 159⅞ | 160 | |
| 73½ | 67½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | — ¾ |
| 74¼ | 67¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 3 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | — ½ |
| 159 | 147½ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 150 | 150 | 150 | Apr 5 |
| 7 | 5 | Am Type Fdrs | 24 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 5 | Am Water Wks | 11 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 99⅛ | 89¾ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 8⅜ | 6¼ | Am Woolen | 4 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅜ |
| 60⅛ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7e) | 4 | 54¼ | 53 | 54¼ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 5½ | Am Zinc L & S | 7 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 54 | 50 | Am Z pr pf 1¼k | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Apr 8 |
| 27¾ | 22⅛ | Anaconda (½g) | 52 | 23⅛ | 22½ | 23 | — ¼ |
| 14¼ | 12½ | Anchor H (½g) | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Apr 8 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅜ |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | M'r 31 |
| 30 | 26 | Arch-DM (.35g) | 5 | 29¼ | 28½ | 29¼ | Apr 3 |
| 111⅝ | 109½ | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | + ⅜ |
| 5½ | 4½ | Armour Ill | 8 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 58 | 47½ | Armour Ill p pf | 6 | 53 | 51¾ | 52½ | + ½ |
| 60 | 60 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Feb 13 |
| 34⅜ | 27¾ | Arm Cork (¼g) | 2 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ½ |
| 8⅞ | 7¼ | Arnold C (⅝g) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅜ |
| 6¾ | 4⅜ | Artloom (½g) | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅝ | Ass'd Dry Goods | 5 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 87 | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | Apr 8 |
| 99 | 87 | Assd DG2pf 6¾k | 1 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | Apr 4 |
| 35⅛ | 31½ | Associates (2a) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Apr 8 |
| 28 | 18 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 119 | 25⅜ | 24½ | 24⅞ | — ¼ |
| 70 | 60¼ | Atch T&SFpf(5) | 7 | 66 | 67½ | 66½ | — ½ |
| 20¼ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 20 | 17⅞ | 17 | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indes | 3 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | + ¼ |
| 29 | 16½ | Atl G&W In pf | 7 | 26½ | 25½ | 26⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 24¼ | 20¾ | Atl Refining (1) | 10 | 22⅞ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | — ½ |
| 110¼ | 107⅜ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | Apr 7 |
| 7⅛ | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 12 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 49½ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 | — ¼ |
| 72¼ | 63 | Atlas Pow (¾g) | 1 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | Apr 4 |
| 7 | 6 | Atlas Tack (.15g) | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Apr 8 |
| 27⅛ | 17⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | Apr 3 |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | Aviation Corp | 117 | 3¼ | 3 | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 14¾ | Bald Loco ct | 10 | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 14⅛ | |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 16 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 7½ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 20 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 6⅛ | 5⅛ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 8 | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 6½ | Barker Br (¾e) | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Apr 3 |
| 9⅝ | 7⅜ | Barnsdall (.15g) | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Bath Ir Wks ¼g | 7 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 31⅜ | 27½ | Bayuk (1½) | 9 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | |
| 44½ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 103 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | M'r 10 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 116 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | —2¾ |
| 8⅜ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 33 | Bendix Av (1g) | 19 | 24½ | 34 | 34 | — ¼ |
| 207⅜ | 19¼ | Benef I L (.45g) | 2 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ⅛ |
| 56⅞ | 55¾ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | M'r 29 |
| 32 | 27½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 89½ | 74⅜ | Beth Steel(1½g) | 47 | 74½ | 73¾ | 73¾ | —1⅜ |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | |
| 28 | 24¼ | Bigelow-Sanf 1g | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| 21¼ | 17 | Black & D (1.60) | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | —1¼ |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Blaw-Knox .15g | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | |
| 18⅜ | 16 | Bliss & L (¼g) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Apr 3 |
| 18⅝ | 13⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 30 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14 | — ¼ |
| 33 | 27 | Bohn A&B (½g) | 8 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | — ⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 20½ | 18⅝ | Borden Co (.30g) | 10 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 20¼ | 16⅝ | Borg-Warn .40g | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 17⅜ | 7⅜ | Boston & Maine | 2 | 13⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Apr 8 |
| 39⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 2 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | Apr 8 |
| 4½ | 3¾ | Brew Corp(.10g) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Apr 5 |
| 12⅜ | 9¾ | Bridgeport (¾g) | 10 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| 25⅜ | 19¼ | Briggs Mf (½g) | 22 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 41 | 36½ | Briggs & S (¾g) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | Apr 7 |
| 44½ | 38¼ | Bristol-M (2.40) | 2 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | —1½ |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Bkly &Q Trans | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 16 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 14⅛ | 11¼ | Bklyn Un Gas | 5 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 30½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Feb 2 |
| 23½ | 20 | Bruns-Bal (½g) | 3 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | — ¾ |
| 12⅜ | 9⅜ | Bucyrus-E(.15g) | 12 | 9⅜ | 9½ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 7 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | Budd Wh (.20g) | 5 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ¼ |
| 34¼ | 26¼ | Bullard Co (½g) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | —1½ |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 16¼ | Burling Mills (1) | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 53¼ | 50 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Apr 8 |
| 8¾ | 7¾ | Burr Add (.15g) | 8 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 5¼ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15g) | 2 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| 21⅝ | 20 | But Bro pf (1½) | 3 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | ButteCop&Zinc | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 11¾ | 7⅞ | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 9⅝ | Byron Jack (1) | 6 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | Apr 8 |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21¾ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 7 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | —1 |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | M'r 26 |
| 1½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hec (¼g) | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 14⅞ | 11⅜ | Camp Wy (.60g) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 11⅝ | Canada Dry(.60) | 4 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ¼ |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 11 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 35⅞ | Cannon M (1½g) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Apr 4 |
| 3¼ | 2⅜ | Capital Adm A | 1 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | Apr 8 |
| 30½ | 26 | Carpent Stl(½g) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Apr 4 |
| 3½ | 2⅞ | Car & Gen (.10) | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 59¼ | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 1 | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 50¼ | 41½ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 4 | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | —1 |
| 28⅜ | 21½ | Celanese (1½g) | 15 | 21⅝ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 10 | 7 | Celotex Cp (¾g) | 7 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 18¼ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | +1 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 3 | 2⅛ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Apr 7 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 1 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Feb 20 |
| 34½ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(2g) | 17 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | |
| 5⅜ | 3⅝ | Cert-teed Prod | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 21¼ | 18 | Chain Belt (¼g) | *3 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ¼ |
| 20⅜ | 17½ | ChampP&F(¼g) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ½ |
| 18 | 12½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Apr 3 |
| 44⅛ | 38½ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 22 | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| 102½ | 98½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | —2 |
| 3 | 2⅝ | Ches Corp | 9 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 4¼ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Chi Great West | 7 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ¼ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 42 | 6¼ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 6½ | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Apr 8 |
| 15½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu T (1g) | 7 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 44½ | 37⅝ | Chi P T cv pf(3) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Apr 8 |
| 52½ | 49 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Apr 8 |
| ⅛ | 1/16 | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| ¼ | 1/16 | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Apr 5 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 9½ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Apr 3 |
| 13⅜ | 10¾ | Chickasha (⅛e) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Apr 8 |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Childs Co | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Apr 8 |
| 72⅛ | 61⅜ | Chrysler (1½g) | 46 | 61⅜ | 60⅜ | 61⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 10¾ | 9 | City I & F (.30g) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 3 | 2½ | City Stores | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Apr 8 |
| 37¾ | 31¼ | Clark Equip ¾g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | M'r 26 |
| 33¾ | 27⅜ | Clev Gr B (.40g) | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | —1⅜ |
| 35¼ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 10 | 32¾ | 32⅜ | 32¾ | + ¼ |
| 34 | 28½ | Cluett P (½g) | 4 | 31⅛ | 30¾ | 30¾ | — ¾ |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (¾g) | 4 | 94½ | 93¼ | 93¼ | — ¾ |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | M'r 22 |
| 13 | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (½a) | 10 | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ½ |
| 103½ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 6 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | Apr 4 |
| 30¼ | 23½ | Collins & A 2¼g | 3 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | Apr 8 |
| 20 | 15 | Col Fuel & I ½g | 2 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | Apr 8 |
| 21¾ | 17⅝ | Colum Br A .45g | 6 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | Apr 8 |
| 21 | 17¾ | Colum Br B .45g | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅜ | Col G&E (.10g) | 23 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 82⅛ | 74½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | —1 |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | Colum Pict | 2 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | Apr 8 |
| 24⅞ | 22 | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Apr 7 |
| 80⅛ | 74½ | Comi Credit (3) | 15 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 31 | 28 | Comi Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | Apr 8 |
| 104 | 99⅜ | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 3 | 33⅞ | 33⅜ | 33¾ | |
| 377⅛ | 333¼ | Comi Tcv pf(4¼) | -1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Apr 4 |
| 110 | 105 | Comi Solv (¼e) | 34 | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11½ | 8⅜ | Com'th & South | 95 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 12 | 8⅜ | Com&Sou pf (3) | 15 | 58⅛ | 57 | 57½ | — ¾ |
| 61¼ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 15 | 58⅛ | 57 | 57½ | — ¾ |
| 30⅛ | 27¾ | Com Edis (1.80) | 29 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(½g) | . | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Apr 7 |
| 18½ | 15½ | Congoleum (1) | 17 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 22½ | Cons Aircr (2e) | 8 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11¾ | Cons Cig (13⅛e) | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅞ | Cons Cop (¼g) | 14 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 20⅝ | Cons Edison (2) | 39 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | — ⅜ |
| 107⅜ | 104 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 2 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | + ⅛ |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Con Film Ind | 4 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 8 | 7⅜ | Cons F pf (¾k) | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | Apr 8 |
| 3⅛ | 2⅛ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6¼ | 5⅜ | Cons Oil (½) | 40 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | ¾ | Con RR Cuba pf | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Apr 8 |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 21 | 15¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | Apr 7 |
| 106⅜ | 101½ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | Apr 7 |
| 15⅞ | 12½ | Container (½g) | 2 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 7⅜ | Cont Bak (A) | 13 | 11⅜ | 10½ | 11⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Cont Bak (B) | 7 | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 98 | 79 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 94½ | 92½ | 94 | + ½ |
| 40½ | 36 | Cont Can (½g) | 19 | 36⅞ | 36 | 36 | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6⅝ | Cont Diam F (1) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅜ | 35¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 2 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ½ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Cont Motors | 31 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 17⅜ | Cont O Del (¼g) | 23 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| 23½ | 17¼ | Cont Steel (¼g) | 1 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 18⅞ | 14¼ | Cop'weld (.20g) | 2 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ½ |
| 56 | 52 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | Apr 7 |
| 47½ | 44¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 5 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | — ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅞ | Coty Inc (⅛e) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| ⅞ | ½ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 14⅝ | Crane Co (.80e) | 4 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 19 | 16½ | C of Wheat(1.60) | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | Apr 8 |
| 6¼ | 4⅜ | Crosley Corp | 4 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 27⅜ | 22 | Crown C&S(½e) | 2 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 45½ | 40 | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 12

Commerce and Finance

# Senators See 8 P. C. Income Tax, 30 P. C. Corporate Levy

Business and Industry

## NAM Pledges Effort Not To 'Stock Up'

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers, reiterating its pledge of co-operation and assistance to the Federal Government in the $35,000,000,000 "all-out" defense effort, today urged its members to avoid accumulating goods and equipment far in advance of the time they are needed.

The association's statement, issued under the name of its national defense committee, was released twenty-four hours after production chief John D. Biggers of the OPM told the House Military Affairs Committee that some manufacturers were "accumulating unwarranted stocks of critical materials."

The NAM today sent recommendations to its members that:

"1—Both Government and industry should order material and equipment as soon as they know they are going to be needed, but, on the other hand, should avoid accumulating goods and equipment far in advance of the time they are actually needed.

"2—Provision be made by which manufacturers can obtain sufficient supplies of restricted materials to facilitate the making of trial runs by those contemplating bids on defense work. This should greatly stimulate subcontracting.

"3—In order to reduce the necessity for transportation priorities, the Government should more promptly issue bills of lading for material and equipment.

"4—Where considerable time is required in the fabrication of essential parts which must be available when defense goods are contracted for arrangements should be made under which companies which may reasonably expect to be given defense contracts for these goods, should be able to obtain in advance the basic raw materials needed for such parts fabrication.

"5—Both industry and the Government should carefully consider the feasibility of establishing a method under which any surplus stock of particular strategic materials and equipment may be made available to those who need them for current production.

"6—The Government should advise industry as to the likelihood of materials which are being contemplated as substitutes for allocated strategic raw materials, themselves being subsequently placed upon the priority list.

"7—Industrial firms be urged to exchange information on the use of substitute materials for allocated strategic materials and equipment."

## Treasury Offers $600,000,000 Notes On Behalf of RFC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury offered $600,000,000 worth of RFC notes for sale today on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Investors were given a choice between two types of notes. The Treasury offered $300,000,000 of ⅞ of one per cent RFC notes maturing in approximately 1-½ years, and $300,000,000 of 1-⅛ per cent RFC notes maturing in about 2-¼ years.

The notes will be the first issued by the RFC which will be fully subject to federal taxes under recent legislation.

The RFC will use most of the proceeds in connection with its financing of defense projects and purchase of defense materials, but about $175,000,000 of the proceeds were expected to be used to reimburse the Treasury for capital furnished the corporation during its early years.

## G. M. March Sales Break All Records

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported the largest March sales of cars and trucks to consumers and dealers for any month on record.

March sales to consumers totaled 253,282 units, compared with 187,252 in February and 174,625 in March, 1940.

Sales to United States dealers totaled 226,592 units, against 208,214 in February and 181,066 a year ago.

March sales to United States and Canadian dealers, including export shipments, increased to 247,683 units from 226,609 in February and 193,522 in March last year.

Consumer sales in the first three months of 1941 totaled 608,702 units, against 419,308 in the comparable 1940 period.

**OBrion Russell & Co.**
*INSURANCE*
*of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

INSURED SAFETY
FOR YOUR INVESTMENT
NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3%
Savings received by April 10 earn from the 1st. All accounts INSURED up to $5,000.
Dividends exempt from State and normal Federal Income Taxes.
HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS
19 Milk St., Boston

*Promoted*

**W. K. Ebel**

Named Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of the Glenn L. Martin Co. Mr. Ebel formerly was Chief Engineer of the company. His appointment makes him an officer of one of the largest, as well as oldest, aircraft firms in the country. Under him serve some 1,400 engineers of various classifications.

## Connecticut Utility Issue Offered Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia are head of a nationwide underwriting group offering to the public 701,253 shares of no par value common stock of the Connecticut Light and Power Company, one of the oldest and largest public utility operating companies in New England.

The stock will be priced at $42.50 a share. Several hundred investment distributing firms throughout the country will participate in the offering, which is one of the largest transactions of its kind undertaken in recent years, amounting to approximately $29,800,000.

The stock does not constitute new capital financing by the utility, which will not receive any of the proceeds.

Comprising about 61 per cent of the total outstanding common shares of the company, the stock represents the holdings of the United Gas Improvement Company.

The remaining 39 per cent of the company's common stock is widely distributed among investors, principally in Connecticut.

Besides the outstanding common stock, totaling 1,148,126 shares, the capital structure of Connecticut Light and Power consists of 68,044 shares of $100 par value of 5½ per cent cumulative preferred and $49,531,000 of funded debt as of Dec. 31, last.

In addition to Drexel & Co., the underwriting group includes Barney & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; the First Boston Corporation, the Mellon Securities Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Putnam & Co., Charles W. Scranton & Co., Estabrook & Co., Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Co.; the Lee Higginson Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Union Securities Corporation and seventy-four other underwriters.

## Union to Ask Western Union For Higher Pay

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Communications Association, affiliated with the C. I. O., announced its representatives, armed with stockholders' proxies, would appear at the Western Union Telegraph Co. annual meeting to demand a general wage increase.

Proxies have been supplied to the union representatives, a spokesman for the A. C. A. said, by Western Union employee-stockholders. The A. C. A. has been conducting a campaign to organize employees of the big communications system.

Amount of the wage increase to be demanded was not disclosed but it was indicated the request would be based on Western Union's increase in profits last year to around $3,621,000 compared with $1,380,000 in 1939.

The annual meeting will be held at the company's New York office.

## Corporate Earnings Reported in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

| | 1941 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|
| Quarter Ended Feb. 28 | | |
| Dow Chemical | $1.90 | $1.91 |
| Wesson Oil | .30 | .15 |
| Quarter Ended Jan. 31 | | |
| Continental Motors | .17 | |
| Distillers Corp-Seagrams | .28 | 1.31 |
| | 1940 | 1939 |
| Year Ended Dec. 31 | | |
| Acme Steel | 6.43 | 5.82 |
| Aluminum Co. | 25.12 | 19.77 |
| Andes Copper | 1.19 | .73 |
| American Potash | 4.50 | 6.10 |
| Atlantic Gulf & W I S S | .96(p) | |
| Chile Copper | 3.15 | 2.39 |
| Colgate-Palmolive-Peet | 1.72 | 2.67 |
| Continental Oil | .92 | 1.35 |
| Fairchild Aviation | 1.92 | 1.25 |
| Genl. Aniline & Film | .56(b) | .54(b) |
| Gillette Safety Razor | .55 | .89 |
| Ingersoll-Rand | 7.03 | 6.01 |
| Mead Corp. | 1.56 | .45 |
| Midland Steel Pdts. | 5.95 | 5.79 |
| Motor Wheel | 2.48 | 2.18 |
| No. Amer. Aviation | 2.06 | 2.06 |
| Shell Union Oil | 1.05 | .76 |
| Standard Oil Calif. | 1.73 | 1.38 |
| Tidewater Asso. Oil | 1.14 | 1.05 |

(p) on preferred stock.
(b) on Class "B" stock.

## Doubled Tax On Incomes Held Likely

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Two members of the Senate finance committee—Walter George (D) of Georgia and Robert Taft (R) of Ohio—agreed today that Congress might have to double existing personal income taxes and hike the corporation rate to 30 per cent to help finance national defense and British aid expenditures

The basic individual income tax rate now is 4 per cent of net income above $2,000 for married persons and above $800 for single individuals. Senator George, ranking member of the finance committee, suggested that the rate might have to be increased to 8 per cent.

**$1,000,000,000 More**

The corporation rate is 24 per cent on companies with a net income of more than $25,000 annually. Senator George said that if it were increased to 30 per cent and the personal rate were doubled the Government would collect at least $1,000,000,000 additional each year.

He added that the next tax measure would be designed to raise between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 of new revenue. Funds in addition to those provided by heavier income taxes, he said, might be raised by excise, excess profits, and other "special" levies.

Senator Taft expressed the view that the normal personal income tax rate would have to be increased to at least 8 per cent and said he would favor a 10 per cent levy. He also said he would support an increase in the corporation rate to 30 per cent, and he agreed with Senator George that in addition to raising the rate it might be necessary to lower the present $2,000 and $800 personal tax exemptions.

**Taft's Estimates**

Senator Taft predicted expenditures during the firscal year beginning July 1 would approximate $25,000,000,000. "If we carry out Secretary Morgenthau's recommendation that we finance 60 per cent of current expenditures out of taxes," he said, "that means that we will need at least $50,000,000,000 of new revenue.

To raise such an amount some new form of tax, such as a levy on sales or pay rolls, would be necessary, he said.

There has been some discussion of a tax plan under which the Government would collect 5 per cent of all pay rolls before the money was turned over to employees. Senator Taft said it was his information that some New Deal fiscal experts favored this plan on the ground that it would be less inflationary than a sales tax or similar levy.

## IBA Head Strongly Protests Competitive Rule Order by SEC

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—The ruling of the Securities and Exchange Commission, requiring competitive bidding on new utility issues, brought a protest from Emmett F. Connely of Detroit, Mich., President of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

Mr. Connely, attending the seventh annual meeting of the Texas group of the I. B. A., declared the effect of the ruling may be disastrous to the smaller firms or dealers who make up the machinery of distribution.

"I was astonished to learn that the SEC had adopted the rule to take effect May 7," Mr. Connely said. "This proposal was supported publicly by only two firms out of some 6,000 registered.

"It was opposed strongly by a preponderant majority of firms throughout the county. It is not necessary in our opinion to accomplish the purposes of Congress for the protection of utility companies and the investing and consuming public. It disregards the evidence brought out in the public hearing that such a rule will work to the disadvantage of the investing public.

"This action has been taken also against our urgent request that in view of the rapidly approaching hearings before Congress on amendments to the Securities Act, this rule be postponed until after public discussion there.

"The Public Utility Holding Act has been in force since 1935 and there is no apparent reason why in 1941 it should be necessary to adopt this rule against the considered opinion of business that it is unnecessary.

"I believe that the commission has taken a most unwise and undesirable step and regret that they have been unwilling at least to try out some less drastic proposal such as we have suggested to them."

## Crude Oil Prices Rise in Midwest

OLNEY, Ill., April 8 (AP)—The Pure Oil Company's oil purchasing division, principal buyer of crude oil in this area, announced yesterday that its purchase price of crude had been increased to $1.22 per barrel, retroactive to 7 a. m. April 1.

Last week the company boosted its purchase price to $1.20 per barrel, an increase of five cents, effective April 1, but the second announcement indicated that a seven cent increase has been instituted instead.

The Texas Company also is paying $1.22 per barrel for crude and the SOHIO Corporation has announced a two cent increase to $1.22 per barrel effective Thursday.

## Machine Tool Makers Income Outlook Favorable for 1941

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Boom conditions for the machinery and tool-making trades have been created by national defense work, directly and indirectly, and further sales improvement is indicated in 1941, according to a survey by Standard Statistics Co.

Despite rising costs, continues the report, operating profit margins should be well maintained, and unless unexpectedly large increases are made in normal and excess profits taxes, year-to-year earnings comparisons in most cases should be favorable during the forepart of 1941, at least. Makers of machine tools, heavy machinery, steam generating equipment, and diesel engines are expected to make relatively better showings than companies concentrating on oil field equipment and farm machinery.

**Plenty of Work**

National defense work directly, or indirectly through its spur to virtually all lines of industry, promises to keep the machinery makers as a group extremely busy for some time.

As a general rule, the operating profit margins of machinery makers have widened or at least been well maintained to date; production economies resulting from increasing volume have more than offset rising costs for labor and materials. A somewhat similar pattern is expected to characterize the early future, although moderate price advances may be necessary in some instances to compensate for the expected further rise in costs, particularly for labor.

These prospects would suggest extension of the uptrend which has already brought earnings in the group close to peak levels, but probably higher taxation will limit further gains. Nevertheless, Standard Statistics believes that unless the increases in normal and excess profits taxes exceed present expectations, year-to-year earnings comparisons for most companies in these groups should be favorable for the earlier parts of 1941, at least.

**Tool Output At New Peak**

Pressing needs for national defense, together with urgent demand from Great Britain and Canada, are steadily pushing machine tool production to new records. Output is probably at a rate averaging well over $550,000,000 annually at present and is expected to reach $750,000,000 for 1941. In 1940, production of about $400,000,000 doubled the 1939 total and compared with previous record of $200,000,000 in 1937.

Institution of priorities and rigid export licensing have diverted virtually the entire production of machine tools to defense work in this country, or to the British Empire. One company—a typical example—recently reported that its order backlog broke down as follows: 27 per cent for national defense contractors other than aircraft, 25.1 per cent for aircraft companies, 13.5 per cent for the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Corps, 28.8 per cent for England, Canada and other British Dominions, and only 5.6 per cent for others.

The trade's producing capacity has been expanded more than 50 per cent during the past year. Over $50,000,000, most of it privately financed, has been spent for this purpose. Every effort is being made to raise capacity further.

An increasing amount of work is being sub-contracted to outside firms, not only for the manufacture of parts but also for the assembly of complete machines. It is estimated that about 35 per cent of the machine tool industry's sales is being handled through sub-contracts, and a larger percentage will probably be so handled in the future.

**Heavy Backlog**

The industry now has a backlog of over $500,000,000, and incoming business is still in excess of shipments. In some items, deliveries on even the most urgent priorities cannot be promised earlier than the fall of 1941.

Excess profits taxes, to which these companies have been and will continue distinctly vulnerable, are the main threat to further substantial profit gains. Because of the need for large working capital to handle the expanding business volumes, most machine tool companies are expected to continue their rather conservative dividend policies, in any event.

The current year promises to be one of the most active on record for makers of steam power generating equipment, such as boilers, superheaters, compressors, evaporators, etc. Shipbuilding will be a major source of new business to add to the already-large backlog of orders on hand. Plans to build 200 cargo boats and 60 boats for the British, in addition to the fleets now being constructed for the Navy and Martime Commission, are the latest developments in this connection.

**Record Diesel Sales**

Sales of diesel engines, like those of many other types of machinery, are benefiting considerably from the national defense program. Large orders already have been received for diesels to power tanks, tractors, and trucks for the Army, submarines, trawlers, torpedo boats, etc., for the Navy and new merchant ships.

Meanwhile, the rising trend of industrial activity indicates no slackening of the increasing demand for diesels to power buses, trucks, railroad tractive units, and to a lesser extent for oil well pumping and compressor equipment. Diesel output, therefore, is expected to establish another new peak in 1941. Output in 1940 was 3,395,000 horsepower, against 2,730,000 horsepower delivered in 1939.

Makers of farm equipment are approaching the active spring selling season with moderate optimism, based essentially on the expectation that cash farm income in 1941 will continue to show improvement over 1940, when it exceeded $9,000,000,000 and reached the highest level since 1929.

## U. S. Takes Over Copper Once Sold to France

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Government has taken over 25,000 tons of refined copper originally sold to France by South American producers and held in warehouses here since the fall of France, metal trade reports said.

Trade circles expected the metal to be distributed to consumers. Defense requirements have raised copper use to record levels.

## RFC to Build, Lease 2 Defense Factories

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced plans to build two defense factories costing over $3,600,000.

Both plants will be built by the RFC and leased to private companies for operation.

One will be an airplane parts factory at Chicago to cost $1,108,901. It will be leased to the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

The other will be a steel plant at Dunkirk, N. Y., to cost $2,500,000 and to be leased to the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh.

At the Dunkirk plant, $400,000 was earmarked for land and buildings and $2,100,000 for machinery and tools.

Of the allotment for the Chicago plant, about $825,000 was for land and buildings and the remainder for machinery and tools.

*This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of this Stock is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State. These shares, though registered, are not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.*

701,253 Shares

# The Connecticut Light and Power Company

Common Stock Without Par Value

*The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein and which are incorporated herein by reference. The Offering Prospectus should be read prior to any purchase of this Stock.*

**THE COMPANY** The business of the Company, which was incorporated in Connecticut on June 22, 1905 as The Rocky River Power Company, consists principally of the production, purchase, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity and gas for residential, commercial, industrial, and municipal purposes in Connecticut. The Company also furnishes steam heat and water service. In 1940, approximately 79% of the gross operating revenues of the Company was derived from the sale of electric energy. The territory served by the Company covers approximately 3,235 square miles with a population of approximately 703,000. As of December 31, 1940, the Company had in service 173,582 electric, 72,099 gas, 120 steam, and 4,240 water meters. The Company's properties include two steam and eight hydro-electric generating stations with an aggregate rated installed capacity of 194,145 kilowatts, together with electric substations, transmission and distribution systems, and five plants for the manufacture of carbureted water gas, with an aggregate rated installed capacity of 16,200,000 cubic feet per day, together with holders, transmission mains, and distribution systems. One gas plant and a substantial part of the distribution systems are held under a 999-year lease.

The 701,253 shares (61.08%) of the outstanding Common Stock owned by The United Gas Improvement Company were acquired by it for $27,936,960.19. After the sale of these shares, The United Gas Improvement Company will own no securities of the Company.

**CONSOLIDATED CAPITALIZATION**

| | December 31, 1940 |
|---|---|
| Funded Debt | $49,531,000 |
| $100 par 5½% Cumulative Preferred Stock—outstanding 68,044 shares (authorized 150,000 shares*) | 6,804,400 |
| Common Stock without par value—outstanding 1,148,126 shares (authorized 1,704,000 shares) | 46,217,240 |
| Surplus | 3,684,123 |

*There are authorized but unissued 65,000 shares of 6½% and 85,000 shares of 5% $100 par Cumulative Preferred Stock.

**EARNINGS AND CERTAIN BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS** The following summaries of earnings and certain balance sheet accounts as of December 31 for the years indicated have been reviewed by F. W. Lafrentz & Co., independent certified public accountants, the regular auditors of the Company since 1917, are stated on their authority, and are submitted solely as a matter of historical record. These figures are after adjustments, as indicated below, and are for the Company and its subsidiaries *as now constituted*. For the years 1931 to 1937, inclusive, no examination was made in connection with the Offering Prospectus. Figures for the years 1938 to 1940, inclusive, should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, the notes thereto, and the report of F. W. Lafrentz & Co. appearing in the Offering Prospectus.

| | | Operating expenses | | | | Adjusted reported net income† applicable to common stock | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Operating revenues | Operations* | Maintenance | Provision for retirements** | Taxes, including federal income | Amount | Per share†† |
| 1931 | $17,339,652 | $7,082,389 | $1,015,965 | $720,852 | $1,365,374 | $4,362,809 | $3.80 |
| 1932 | 16,516,789 | 6,574,834 | 932,227 | 715,938 | 1,376,366 | 3,951,721 | 3.44 |
| 1933 | 16,292,599 | 6,435,079 | 958,296 | 663,421 | 1,476,066 | 3,713,438 | 3.23 |
| 1934 | 16,869,402 | 6,537,750 | 1,231,463 | 813,048 | 1,617,372 | 3,562,719 | 3.10 |
| 1935 | 17,787,020 | 7,429,302 | 1,181,770 | 867,046 | 1,562,087 | 3,699,434 | 3.22 |
| 1936 | 18,667,389 | 7,883,799 | 1,347,147 | 919,415 | 1,735,756 | 3,744,489 | 3.26 |
| 1937 | 19,719,212 | 8,297,073 | 1,404,854 | 1,830,606 | 1,829,344 | 3,803,166 | 3.31 |
| 1938 | 18,740,981 | 7,813,312 | 1,622,225 | 1,294,033 | 1,911,336 | 3,478,556 | 3.03 |
| 1939 | 19,774,038 | 8,198,993 | 1,232,335 | 1,791,300 | 2,100,096 | 3,793,205 | 3.30 |
| 1940 | 21,266,196 | 9,000,198 | 1,344,592 | 1,970,586 | 2,606,146 | 3,708,964 | 3.23 |

* Including provision for doubtful accounts.

** For statements of the policy of the Company and its subsidiaries with respect to provisions for retirements, of the deductions for depreciation taken for federal income tax purposes, and of the effect of the new uniform systems of accounts prescribed by the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, see note 3 to the consolidated earnings statements in the Offering Prospectus.

† The adjusted net income applicable to common stock disclosed in this summary differs from that stated in published reports of The Connecticut Electric Service Company (former parent of the Company) and its subsidiaries prior to 1935, of the Company and its subsidiaries in 1935, and of the Company (unconsolidated) from 1936 to 1940 due to (a) the exclusion from the summary of net losses of two small subsidiaries sold prior to December 31, 1940, and (b) the inclusion therein of earnings or losses of subsidiaries of the Company since December 31, 1935, and of earnings of subsidiaries in 1931 and 1932 prior to their acquisition by the Company. The net adjustments in the respective years are as follows:

| 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $135,719 | $46,539 | $27,481 | $17,163 | $9,194 | $9,758 | $3,764 | $1,121 (loss) | $1,425 (loss) | $19,508 |

†† Based upon the 1,148,126 shares now outstanding.

Company figures, not reviewed by F. W. Lafrentz & Co., for the twelve months' period ending February 28, 1941, indicate consolidated net income applicable to Common Stock of $3,852,464 or $3.35 per share.

Cash dividends at the annual rate of $3 per share have been paid, from 1931 to the date of the 1935 merger on the common stock of The Connecticut Electric Service Company, former parent of the Company, and at the same rate thereafter on the Common Stock of the Company. The most recent dividend, of 75¢ per share, was declared on February 19, 1941, and paid on April 1, 1941.

| | Certain balance sheet accounts at end of year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Cash | Net Current Assets | Fixed Capital* | Reserve for Retirements | Funded Debt and Preferred Stock | Common Stock and Surplus* |
| 1931 | $1,180,852 | $2,423,348 | $94,428,606 | $4,404,393 | $42,254,000 | $49,419,308 |
| 1932 | 2,518,211 | 4,483,395 | 95,547,223 | 4,426,143 | 47,619,700 | 49,417,939 |
| 1933 | 1,624,123 | 3,393,532 | 95,709,026 | 4,492,276 | 47,093,700 | 48,996,153 |
| 1934 | 1,174,558 | 3,664,260 | 96,437,449 | 4,834,619 | 48,041,400 | 49,243,513 |
| 1935 | 1,408,648 | 3,722,698 | 95,752,035 | 4,506,371 | 48,918,900 | 50,065,358 |
| 1936 | 1,875,438 | 4,147,552 | 97,449,340 | 5,026,501 | 52,427,400 | 49,308,904 |
| 1937 | 961,527 | 1,052,383 | 100,737,652 | 5,373,576 | 52,101,900 | 49,601,848 |
| 1938 | 3,443,078 | 5,399,446 | 102,367,823 | 5,555,022 | 56,920,400 | 49,440,151 |
| 1939 | 3,558,664 | 5,626,818 | 103,489,500 | 6,687,496 | 56,643,900 | 49,672,725 |
| 1940 | 3,250,556 | 5,052,697 | 105,324,504 | 7,822,645 | 56,335,400 | 49,901,363 |

* Fixed Capital and Common Stock and Surplus have been adjusted as follows: (a) for the year 1931 to give effect to a subsidiary acquired and merged in 1932, (b) for the years 1931 to 1934, inclusive, to give effect to the write-down in 1935 of fixed capital of subsidiaries in the amount of approximately $754,000, (c) for the years 1931 to 1939, inclusive, to give effect to the elimination of the accounts of The Bristol Traction Company, a former subsidiary, sold in 1940, and (d) for the years 1931 to 1934, inclusive, to give effect to the elimination of approximately $21,595,000 from the common stock and surplus of The Connecticut Electric Service Company (former parent of the Company) upon its merger in 1935 into the Company. At that time there were corresponding decreases (i) in consolidated fixed capital of approximately $18,598,000, representing the difference of approximately $17,158,000 between the recorded cost to the parent company of its holdings of common stock of the Company and the par value thereof and a reduction of approximately $1,440,000 in the recorded amounts of certain other fixed assets and (ii) in investments of approximately $2,997,000 representing the difference between the net recorded cost to the parent company of common stocks of certain subsidiaries and the amount at which the investment in these stocks was recorded on the books of the Company on said merger. Other miscellaneous net charges to surplus between December 31, 1931, and December 31, 1940, include approximately $1,100,000 for premiums on preferred stocks retired.

**THE COMMON STOCK WITHOUT PAR VALUE** The unissued authorized Common Stock can be issued by the directors at any time. Such stock has no fixed dividend rights and is entitled to dividends only after full cumulative dividends on outstanding preferred stock have been paid. The Company may not pay dividends on such stock except out of net earnings since December 31, 1920, remaining after preferred stock dividends and specified allowances for maintenance, replacements, and renewals. Common stockholders are entitled to one vote per share and their voting rights are exclusive in the absence of certain defaults under the charter provisions relating to Preferred Stock. Holders of Common Stock have no preemptive rights except to subscribe to Common Stock issued for cash and to securities issued for cash convertible into Common Stock. They are entitled to share on liquidation of the Company pro rata after the payment of creditors and preferred stockholders. Attention is called to the possible 25% liability of stockholders under Connecticut law to creditors other than holders of outstanding bonds or debentures issued by the Company. The by-laws prohibit the issuance by the Company of securities representing indebtedness which do not contain a waiver of this liability.

**UNDERWRITING** Subject to certain terms and conditions the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase this Stock from The United Gas Improvement Company at $39.50 per share or a total of $27,699,493.50. Such Stock is being offered to the public at $42.50 per share or a total of $29,803,252.50. The underwriting discounts are $3.00 per share or a total of $2,103,759.00. Payment for and delivery of the stock are to be made on or before April 30, 1941. Drexel & Co. have agreed to deposit with The United Gas Improvement Company their management fee of 20¢ per share, subject to the later determination by the Securities and Exchange Commission as to how much thereof, if any, the Commission will permit Drexel & Co. to receive and retain.

PRICE $42.50 PER SHARE

The Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have agreed to purchase from The United Gas Improvement Company 701,253 shares of Common Stock without par value of the Company on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement including the approval of legal matters by Drinker Biddle & Reath, counsel for the Underwriters, and by Day, Berry & Howard, counsel for the Company.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, STABILIZATION OF THE PRICE OF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE COMPANY WAS COMMENCED ON MARCH 24, 1941, AND IT IS INTENDED TO CONTINUE TO STABILIZE SUCH PRICE. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICE OF THE STOCK WILL CONTINUE TO BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF CONTINUED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

*Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.*

DREXEL & CO.

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. INCORPORATED THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION BLYTH & CO., INC. BONBRIGHT & COMPANY INCORPORATED

PUTNAM & CO. CHAS. W. SCRANTON & CO. ESTABROOK & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, E. A. PIERCE & CASSATT KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION STONE & WEBSTER AND BLODGET INCORPORATED

UNION SECURITIES CORPORATION

April 9, 1941

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Republic's Net Cut by Large Tax Provision

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 9 (AP)—Consolidated net profit of Republic Steel Corporation for the first 1941 quarter was $8,189,966 after all charges including estimated taxes, compared with $8,480,174 in the last three months of 1940.

Tom M. Gridler, Chairman of Republic Steel, gave these figures to stockholders at their annual meeting here today.

For the first quarter, Mr. Gridler added, the corporation made provisions for federal taxes of $8,025,000, which was more than the federal tax bill of $8,000,000 paid for all of 1940.

**100 P. C. Capacity**

Working on both defense and peace-time orders, Republic Steel in the first three months of the year speeded its mills at an average of 100 per cent of rated capacity, establishing a new high record of output. Production in March was in excess of rated capacity.

Unfilled orders on the books as of March 31 approximately 2,000,000 tons, the largest in the history of the company.

"Republic is co-operating wholeheartedly with the defense program," Mr. Girdler said.

About 30 stockholders were present at the meeting. The only mention of labor and wages came when a stockholder asked, "what about the strike situation?"

"We're all peaceful at the present time," said Mr. Girdler. "A very, very large percentage of our men are more interested in turning out steel for defense and Britain at the present time than in anything else."

**Continued High Rate**

Later, Mr. Girdler predicted Republic's mills, under the defense stimulus, would continue to operate at capacity throughout the remainder of 1941, compared with a 70 per cent average for 1940.

He said, however, that taxes were destined to take a larger share of corporate profits, and that the net increase in earnings would be no where near as large as higher operations might indicate.

Mr. Girdler said continued capacity operations were contingent on absence of "strikes or other interruptions of magnitude."

The shortage of nickel and zinc is very serious and the situation on such alloys as ferro-chromium, aluminum and certain silicon materials also is causing concern.

Mr. Girdler said the company's financing plan, embracing the issuance of $65,000,000 of first-mortgage bonds and $25,000,000 of convertible debentures, and retirement of the corporation's outstanding 4½ per cent and 5½ per cent bonds, had been postponed pending clarification of security markets.

## Commission Awards Contracts for 302 Standard Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced the award of contracts for engines for 302 standard cargo ships to be built in the emergency construction program. The commission said one or two additional contracts would be awarded for construction of the remaining 10 engines.

Manufacturing plants in many parts of the country will construct the engines. They are of the triple-expansion reciprocating type with indicated 2,500 horsepower and are capable of producing power to give the emergency cargo vessel a normal speed of 10 to 11 knots an hour.

Plants to which contracts have been awarded include:

Alabama Marine Engine Company, Birmingham, 12 engines; Harrisburg Foundary and Machinery Company, Harrisburg, Pa., 20 engines; Astoria Marine Iron Works, Astoria, Ore., 10 engines; General Machinery Corporation, Hamilton, Ohio, 60 engines; Worthington Pump and Machinery Company, Harrison, N. J., 36 engines; Filer & Stowell Company, Milwaukee, 12 engines; Joshua Hendy Iron Works, Sunnyvale, Calif., 112 engines; Ellicott Machine Corporation, Baltimore, 20 engines; Toledo Shipbuilding Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, 6 engines; Clark Brothers, Olean, N. Y., 14 engines.

The Commission did not announce the contract prices.

The contracts provide for delivery of the engines at intervals throughout an 18-month period.

## Proctor & Gamble Raises Wholesale Prices of Soap

CINCINNATI (AP)—Procter & Gamble Co. has increased the wholesale prices of major soap and shortening products by approximately 4 per cent, the first general price advance since September, 1939, it was learned.

Recent higher charges for various commodities going into soap manufacture caused the advances, it was understood.

**United Corp Omits Dividend**

NEW YORK (AP) — Directors of the United Corp., a leading utility investment company, have passed the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred stock. The previous quarterly payment of 75 cents on the preference shares was voted in January. Under the Delaware laws, to which it is subject, the company cannot pay on the senior stock if the value of its assets is below the stated value of the stock. The stock has a stated value of $50 a share against a liquidating value of $43.49 on basis of Saturday's final prices.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s 43-43 reg | 107.1 | 107.1 | 107.1 |
| 1 4¼s 52-47 | 119.18 | 119.18 | 119.18 |
| 10 2s 50148 Mch | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 |
| 5 3¼s 52-49 | 112.17 | 112.17 | 112.17 |
| 25 2¾s 54-51 | 108.13 | 108.12 | 108.13 |
| 7 2½s 54-52 | 102.16 | 102.15 | 102.16 |
| 1 2¾s 60-55 | 109.18 | 109.18 | 109.18 |
| 1 2¾s 59-56 | 108.22 | 108.22 | 108.22 |

Home Owners Loan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 3s 52-44 | 106.18 | 106.18 | 106.18 |
| 20 1½s 47-45 | 101.30 | 101.30 | 101.30 |

New York City Bond

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 3s 80 | 100⅞ | 100¾ | 100⅞ |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 94¾ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 11 Alleghany cv 5s 49 | 82⅜ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 7 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 55¾ | 55 | 55½ |
| 2 Alleg Cal 4s 42 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 45 Am&For P5s 2030 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ |
| 4 AmIGChem5½s 49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 4 Am Int 5½s 49 | 101½ | 101⅛ | 101½ |
| 5 Am T&T 5½s 43 | 103¼ | 102⅞ | 103⅛ |
| 5 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 23 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Am T Fdr cv 50 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 1 Anaconda Cop4½s 50 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Arm Del 4s 55 | 105⅜ | 105⅛ | 105¼ |
| 14 AT&SF 4s 95 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109⅛ |
| 17 At&SF aj 4s 95 st | 91½ | 90⅞ | 91 |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 5 AT&SFRky M 4s 65 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 12 A C Line 4½s 64 | 65½ | 64½ | 65 |
| 59 B&O 95 st A | 44¼ | 43½ | 44 |
| 56 B&O 95 st C | 52 | 50½ | 52 |
| 56 B&O 2000 st D | 44¼ | 43½ | 44¼ |
| 65 B&O 96 st F | 44¼ | 43¼ | 44 |
| 486 B&O cv 60 st | 24¾ | 23½ | 24 |
| 2 B&O 4s 48 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 2 B&O S W 50 st | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 4 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 12 Beth Stl 3¼s 65 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 8 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 3 Boston&Me 5s 55 | 84⅛ | 84 | 84 |
| 34 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 26 | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 2 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 5 Buf Gen El 4½s 81 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 4 Buf R&P 57 st | 46¼ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 8 Bur CR&No 5s 34ct | 53¾ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| 1 Bush Term 5s 55 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Bush TBldg 5s 60 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 100 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 100 Can Sou 5s 62 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 300 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1600 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct | 100½ | 100¼ | 100½ |
| 500 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 500 Can Pac 5s 44 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 500 Can Pac 5s 54 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 200 Can Pac 4s perp | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 1100 Caro C&O 4s 65 | 107¼ | 106⅜ | 107¼ |
| 500 Celanese 3s 55 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 300 Celotex 4½s 47tww | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 200 Cen of Ga 5½s 59 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 3500 Can of Ga 5s 59C | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 600 Can of Ga cn 5s 45 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 Cen Ga 1st 4s 45 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 100 Cen Uew Eng 4s 61 | 61½ | 61½ | 62 |
| 900 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 5700 Cen Pac 3s 60 | 50½ | 50 | 50¼ |
| 1800 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 73 | 71¾ | 73 |
| 1400 Cen RRNJ 5s 87 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 500 Cen RRNJ 3s 87 reg | 15½ | 15 | 15 |
| 300 Cen RRNJ 4s 87 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 200 Certain-Td 5½s 48 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 300 C&O 4½s 92 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 1500 C&O 3½s 96D | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 2200 C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 2800 Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 100 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 1000 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 75 | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 1000 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1000 Chi&E Ill inc 97 | 22½ | 21 | 23⅜ |
| 1300 Chic&Erie 5s 82 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 2000 Gt West inc 4½s 2038 | 35½ | 35 | 35⅛ |
| 2600 Gt West 4s 88 | 67¼ | 66 | 66 |
| 1000 Chi I&L 5s 47 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1300 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 100 Chi I&L 4s 47 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 104 CMSP&P 5s 75 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 216 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 200 CMSP 4¾s 89P | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 200 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 37⅛ | 37 | 37⅛ |
| 400 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 2100 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 35¾ | 35⅛ | 25½ |
| 300 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ |
| 1400 Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 100 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49 | 2⅛ | 1¾ | 2⅛ |
| 10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ |
| 17 Chi & NW 4s '87 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| 7 Chi & NW 3½s'87 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ |
| 10 CRI & P 4½s, '52A | 11 | 10½ | 11 |
| 5 CRI & P cv 4½s '60 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 49 CRI & P 4s '88 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 65 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9⅞ |
| 21 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct | 9 | 8⅜ | 9 |
| 5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 Ch ¾ W Ind 4¼s '62 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 Cin Inclds Co 5s '43 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 28 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 56¼ | 55½ | 56 |
| 2 Clev Elec Ill s3 '70 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 25 Clev Sh L'ne 4½s '61 | 85 | 84½ | 85 |
| 5 Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 88½ | 88 | 88½ |
| 5 Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 78¼ | 77 | 77 |
| 2 Clev UnTerm 4½s '77C | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 139 Col & So 4½s '80 | 20½ | 19½ | 20⅛ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 18 Columbia G 5s'52 May | 103⅜ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 9 Columia G 5s 1961 | 103⅜ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 16 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58 | 112⅝ | 112 | 112 |
| 12 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 20 Con Edis 3¼s '58 | 107¼ | 107⅛ | 107¼ |
| 14 Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 104½ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 2 Con Rys 4s '56 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106⅝ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 4 Crane 2¾s '50 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 2 CubaNoRy 5½s '42 ret | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 2 Curtis Pub 3s '55 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 6 DaytonP&L 3s '70 | 103⅞ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 23 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43 | 50½ | 50⅛ | 50½ |
| 4 Del P&L 4½s '71 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 28 D&RG 4½s '36 | 11⅛ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 16 D&RG West 5s '55 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 7 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 35 D&RG West 5s '78 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 1 Det Ed 4s '65 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 4 Dow Chem 2¼s '50 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 65 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22¼ |
| 87 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22¼ |
| 21 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 87½ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 26 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 48¾ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 15 Erie cv 4s '53 A | 43⅜ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 3 Erie cv 4s '53 B | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 1 Erie Gene 6s '57 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42 | 102½ | 012½ | 102½ |
| 1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 |
| 10 Fla E Cst 4½s '59 | 72 | 71½ | 71½ |
| 4 Francis Sug 6s '56 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 87½ | 87 | 87½ |
| 2 Ga Car&Nor 6s '34 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 2 Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 10 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 93⅛ | 92¾ | 93⅛ |
| 7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 91½ | 91 | 91½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 31 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 4 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 23 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 41¾ | 40¾ | 41¾ |
| 1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 Hockg V 4½s '99 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| 2 Hoe&Co 1st intg '44 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 18 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57 | 45 | 44¼ | 44½ |
| 19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 |
| 10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81 | 101 | 100½ | 101 |
| 2 Ill Cen 3½s '52 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 17 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 44 | 43⅞ | 44 |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 27 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 42⅞ | 41¾ | 42 |
| 59 Ill Cen 4¼s '66 | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 1 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 77 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A | 45½ | 44⅞ | 45¼ |
| 22 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 42 | 41½ | 42 |
| 4 Inland Stl 3s '61 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 14 | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Int Hydro El cv3½s'58 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 42 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 83 | 82½ | 83 |
| 5 Int Paper 6s '55 | 103¼ | 103 | 103⅛ |
| 2 Int Paper 5s '47 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4 K C South 5s'50 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 5 K C Term 4s 60 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Ky Ind T 4½s'61 st | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s'49 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 L E & West 2s'47 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5 L E & West 2d 5s'41 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 1 Leh & N Y 4s'45 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| 2 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 1 Leh Val H Term 5s'54 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 31¾ | 30⅝ | 31¾ |
| 34 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 28 | 26⅜ | 28 |
| 85 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 25½ | 24 | 25 |
| 8 Leh Val Term 5s'51 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 7 Libby McN&L 4s'55 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1 Loews 3½s'46 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 20 Long Isl rfg 4s'48 | 96¾ | 96⅜ | 96¾ |
| 10 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st | 97¼ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 4 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 95½ | 95 | 95 |
| 8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 Maine Cen 4s s5 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 3 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 50½ | 48 | 48 |
| 44 McKess&Rob5½s50 | 109¾ | 109¼ | 109½ |
| 1 Mead Corp 4½s 55 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 Mich Cen 3½s 52 | 98 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 M & StL 4s 49 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 9 MSP&SSMarie5s38 | 11¼ | 10½ | 11¼ |
| 29 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅛ |
| 120 MEP&SSM)cn 4s 38 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ |
| 182 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 25⅛ | 24 | 24½ |
| 72 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 39 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 33½ | 32¼ | 33¼ |
| 53 M-K-Tex 4s 62B | 21½ | 20¼ | 21½ |
| 1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 26 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 22 | 21½ | 22 |
| 128 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 22 |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 9 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 26 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 |
| 26 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 |
| 2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 105½ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 4 Mor & Essex 3s 55 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 18 Mor&Essex 4½s 55 | 38¼ | 34½ | 38¼ |
| 3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 |
| 3 NashCha&StL 4s 78 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 19 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 102⅞ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 N Eng RR 5s 45 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 3 N Eng RR 4s 45 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 NewEngT&T 5s 52 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 2 N Orl Term 4s '53 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 2 NO Tex & M 5½s '54 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 2 NO Tex & M 5s '54 B | 39½ | 39 | 39 |
| 34 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 65⅜ | 64⅜ | 64½ |
| 48 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 58 | 57½ | 57¾ |
| 9 NYC cn 4s '98 | 64½ | 64 | 64 |
| 25 NYC 3¾s '46 | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ |
| 24 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 62 | 61½ | 62 |
| 1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 32 NY Chi & St L 6s '41 | 96 | 95¾ | 96 |
| 61 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78 | 60¾ | 60 | 60 |
| 16 NY Chi & St L 4s '46 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ |
| 10 NY Chi & St L 3½s '47 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 5 NY Dock cv 5s '47 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s '66 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 1 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 56 NY NH & H cv 6s '48 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ |
| 43 NY NH & H 4½s '67 | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| 1 NY NH & H 4s '56 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| 23 NY NH & H 3½s '57 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 4 NY O & W rfg 4s '92 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 5 NY Steam 3½s '63 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 5 NY S & W gen 5s '40 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 1 NY Trap R 6s '46 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 Nia Sh-cv 5½s 50 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 11 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 2 Norf Sou 5s 61A | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 4 Nor Am Co 4s 59 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 88 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 65½ | 64½ | 65¼ |
| 1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 52⅞ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 48 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 85 | 84¾ | 85 |
| 12 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43 | 42½ | 42½ |
| 3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5 Ohio Ed 4s 67 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 5 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 Ontario Tran 5s 45 | 103⅞ | 103 | 103 |
| 7 Otis Steel 4½s 82A | 85 | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 Pac Cst 1st 5s 46 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 1 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 5 Pac Gas&El 4s 64 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| 10 Para Pict cv 3¼s47 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 10 Pen Co 4s 63 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 10 Penn P & Li 4½s 74 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 10 Penn RR gen 5s 68 | 113½ | 113 | 113½ |
| 6 Penn RR gen 4½s 65 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 |
| 25 Penn RR 4½s deb 70 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95⅜ |
| 1 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Penn RR 4s 48 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 14 Penn RR 3¾s 70 | 96¼ | 95¾ | 96 |
| 12 Penn RR 3¼s 52 | 89½ | 89⅛ | 89½ |
| 12 Peoria&E inc 4s 90 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ |
| 9 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 70¼ | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 67¼ | 67 | 67¼ |
| 2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52 | 107 | 106⅞ | 107 |
| 4 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 4 Phila Co 5s 67 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 PhReadC&I cv 6s 49 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 9 Ph Rea Read C&I 5s 73 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 |
| 9 PCC & St L 4½s 77 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 7 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 | 99⅜ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 Pitt&WVa4½s 60C | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 16 Port Gen E 4½s 60 | 83 | 82 | 82 |
| 2 Prov Sec 4s 57 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 17 PubSvc No Ill 4½s 68 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 Purity Bak 5s 48 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 7 Readg 4½s 97 A | 82¾ | 82½ | 82¾ |
| 1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 10 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww | 104 | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| 9 Republic Steel 4½s 61 | 103¾ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 11 Republic Steel 4½s 56 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 1 Revere Cop&B 3¼s | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 23 Rio Gr West 1st4s39 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 10 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 4 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 5 StLIM&SaRR&G 33 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 StLPeo&NW5s48 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 3 St L S F 5s 50 B | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 67 St L S F 4½s 78 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 38 StLSF4½s 78ct st | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 8 St L S W 5s 52 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 11 St L SW rfg 5s 90 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ |
| 72 St L SW 1st 4s 89 | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| 1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 2 StP&KC StL4½s41 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 SA&A Pass 4s 43 | 88¼ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 15 Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 13 Sea A L aj 5s 49 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 37 Sea A L 4s 50 st | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 4 Sea AL2rfg 4s 59 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 10 Sea AL rfg 4s50ct | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 5 Simmons cv 4s 52 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 So Bell T&T 3s'79 | 103¾ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 1 So Col Pow 6s'47 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 29 Sou Pac 4½s'68 | 47½ | 46½ | 47½ |
| 181 Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 47⅜ | 46¼ | 46⅞ |
| 109 So Pac 4½s'69 | 47 | 46¼ | 47 |
| 19 So Pac rfg 4½s'55 | 64¼ | 62⅞ | 64¼ |
| 23 So Pac rfg 4½s'56 | 63½ | 62½ | 63½ |
| 98 So Pac 3¾s'46 | 60⅜ | 59⅝ | 60¼ |
| 74 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 50¾ | 50⅛ | 50½ |
| 5 So Pac SFTer 4s'50 | 82½ | 82 | 82½ |
| 35 South Ry 6½s'56 | 85½ | 84¾ | 85 |
| 27 South Ry gen 6s'56 | 80¼ | 79½ | 80 |
| 15 South Ry cn 5s'94 | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 8 South Ry gen 4s'56 | 60½ | 60 | 60¼ |
| 1 So Ry St L '51 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 1 S W Bell Tel 3s'68 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Stand Oil N J 3s'61 | 108 | 106½ | 106½ |
| 22 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 7 Studebaker cv 6s'45 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 6 Texark&FtSm 5½s'50 | 92⅞ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 6 Tex Corp 3s'65 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| 1 Tex & N Orl 5s'43 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 29 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C | 71¾ | 70¼ | 70⅝ |
| 11 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D | 70¾ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 35 Third Ave aj 5s'60 | 19⅜ | 18¼ | 19⅛ |
| 8 Third Ave 4s'60 | 57¾ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ |
| 3 Toronto H&BF 4s'46 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 3 Union Oil Cal 3s'59 | 102⅝ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 1 Un Pac 4s 47 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s'80 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s'71 | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s'70 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 1 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 21 Unit Drug 5s'53 | 85⅞ | 85½ | 85¾ |
| 6 Un Stockyds 4½s'51 | 95½ | 95 | 95 |
| 1 U S Steel 1.375s'44 | 100⅜ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 6 US Steel 2.20s'50 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 |
| 3 Utah Lt & Tr 5s'44 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 11 Utah P&L 5s'44 | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 10 Va Ry & Pow 3½s'68 | 109¾ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 32 Virginian Ry 

# Wallace Pits Democracy Against 'Nazi Lies'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 9—Summoning America to supplement its bill of rights with a bill of duties to meet the challenge of a second opportunity to make the world safe for democracy and establish a "pax democratica," Vice President Henry A. Wallace last night gave his formula for the United States' counter-offensive against "Nazi lies" that democracy is decadent."

Envisaging a national leadership positive enough to bring peace and prosperity to the whole world, the Vice-President's first address in New York since his election last November marked the twenty-third anniversary dinner of the Foreign Policy Association which was founded on the eve of the 1918 armistice, and now has 22,000 members throughout the country.

James G. McDonald, president, and Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain at the speakers' table were in the charter group which projected the Association as a force in American foreign policy trends. Last night's dinner climaxed 19 months of intensified work to give the public impartial and accurate accounts of the basic issues of the European war in line with the Association program in education and research.

Others at the speakers' table in the Waldorf-Astoria banquet room were: Winthrop Aldrich, Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Edward C. Carter, Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Miss Ada L. Comstock, Cleveland E. Dodge, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, David Dubinsky, Dr. Stephen Duggan, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Henry R. Luce, Mrs. Frank Ross McCoy, Morris Ernst, the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Dr. George N. Shuster, and William Rosenwald.

A partial text of Mr. Wallace's talk, giving more definite heed to peace aims than has any high government official thus far, follows.

### Text of Speech

The Vice-President said in part:

The responsibility which was offered to us following World War No. 1 we declined. We didn't realize that while we might evade our duty for 10 or 15 years, the time would inevitably come when our growing power and position in the world would force us to accept the responsibility of such power and position for the sake of the Western World, and eventually for the sake of the entire world. We of the United States can no more evade shouldering our responsibility than a boy of 18 can avoid becoming a man by wearing short pants. The word "isolation" means short pants for a grown-up United States.

Tonight we are not greatly concerned with the past except in so far as it furnishes a lamp to guide our footsteps in the future.

The United States now has her second opportunity to make the world safe for democracy. During World War No. 1 and the 15 years which followed, our intentions were of the highest, but our judgment was not good.

The desire of the American millions for normalcy and for isolation caused our people to refuse to accept the world responsibility which had been brought to them by World War No. 1. The United States of the Nineteen Twenties thought that we, a creditor Nation, could create prosperity by exporting more goods than we imported. Laboring under that illusion, we raised our tariff in 1922 and again in 1930. The destructive effect of these high tariffs on our exports did not come home to us until we stopped loaning money to foreign countries. We learned by hard experiences that a creditor nation which cultivates a high-tariff policy and an isolationist psychology is certain to bring disaster on itself and the rest of the world as well. Yes, after World War No. 1 we were offered responsibility but instead of accepting it we gave to the world high tariffs and isolation.

### Ready to Fight

As we have pondered on the lessons of World War No. 1, our desire to remain at peace has increased. But at the same time our study of the aggressor nations has led us to realize that the greatest likelihood of remaining at peace is to make these ruthless, treaty-breaking nations understand that the American people are ready to go to war if their rights are transgressed at any vital point. It is one of the rights of the American people to defend democracy by helping Britain, China, Yugoslavia and Greece to the limit with planes, ships, munitions and food.

A second right of the American people is to defend the multilateral revision of the Monroe Doctrine as defined at the Havana Conference. Bismarck called the Monroe Doctrine an impudence and the Nazis use stronger language. The Germans, look on Latin America as their eventual happy hunting ground, and, therefore, we may be sure that as soon as they have the power they will so push us around politically and economically as to force us into war. With the situation as it is today, I believe the United States can stay out of war if the nations of the world know we are ready and willing to give all possible aid to the democracies.

### The Nazi Concept

Thanks to the Ever-Normal Granary Program we have great quantities of feed grain which we shall now turn into livestock products with the greatest speed possible. We are in a much stronger food position today than 25 years ago and can use surplus food as an aid to our declared purpose of supporting the democratic principle in those areas where freedom of action still exists.

Today we know more about psychological warfare than we did 25 years ago.

The Nazis have pursued their policy of undermining the morale of nation after nation as a means of "softening it up," as they phrase it, for conquest. And what is this "softening up" process? It is simply to stir up prejudice, discord, conflict and confusion in the population.

The very heart of Naziism is the belief that the German race has not only the right, but the positive duty, to dominate all other races and to control and manage the entire world for the benefit of the German race alone. The present-day Nazi gangsters with the morals of Al Capone are worse than the old Prussian rulers because they are more thorough in their use of economic and psychological warfare and more brutal in their use of deceit, violence and physical torture.

The Nazi gradations of authority are imposed by fiat. Democracy, of course, also has gradations of authority, but the authority is derived from the free choice of the people and is not exercised ruthlessly in complete disregard of the rights of the individual soul to freedom of speech and freedom of worship. The Nazis drive their people like cattle to the slaughter. The democracies, if they are to survive, must work out some way which, while holding fast to human rights, will at the same time permeate the individual souls with a feeling of responsibility so that the citizens of a democracy will be as willing to give wholehearted, unselfish service as the citizen of a totalitarian power. This we can do if, in addition to holding firmly to our Bill of Rights, which this year is exactly 150 years old, we formulate a Bill of Duties. Under the Bill of Rights and Duties, we can have a flexible structure into which each citizen may make his productive contribtuion to the general welfare.

### A "Bill of Duties"

Properly equipped with a Bill of Duties, the United States can shoulder her responsibilities to the world in the peace that is to come. Without such a Bill of Duties, I fear peace will mean world chaos. With such a bill we can help build a Pax Democratica which will bless us and the whole world for a century to come.

The battle of the peace will be more difficult to win than the battle of the war. All Europe will be a mad swirl of chaotic forces. Unless we are prepared to help in the reorganization of a shattered world, these forces will leap from continent to continent and destroy even the United States. Our help must be of such a nature that neither a mad man nor a mad nation will ever again have the opportunity to kill millions of people and destroy tens of billions of dollars of property. The Nazi ideology with its belief in violence and deceit, its hatred of non-German races and its denial of the rights of man must be so crushed that it can never rise. The peace, if it is to be a lasting peace, must also make certain that neither the barbaric philosophy nor the militaristic imperialism of Prussia will ever again have the opportunity to find incarnation in the person of a leader possessed of devils in the Biblical sense.

But the battle of the peace is far more than protecting the fine people of Germany from their heritage of deceitful Prussian statecraft. There must be worked out an international order sufficiently strong to prevent the rise of aggressor nations. We must not let the next peace be such as to force the defeated nations to engage in economic warfare by the use of controlled currency, impossibly high tariffs and bilateral trade agreements. The victor nations must also refrain from economic warfare. We must remember that we cannot compel a defeated nation to pay an impossibly high indemnity and at the same time forbid such nation to export by means of high tariffs employed by the victor nations. The next peace must take into account the facts of economics; otherwise, it will serve as the seedbed for aggression. The next peace must give the defeated aggressor nations the opportunity to buy raw materials and sell manufactured goods without discrimination as long as they do not produce offensive weapons, engage in economic and psychological warfare or treat their labor unfairly.

### Have Great Reserves

Labor and agriculture in the United States will demand jobs and security from the next peace. They can have jobs and security provided the peace is such a real one that private initiative feels safe to move again as it did from 1860 to 1910. Here is Latin America to the south of us ready to go through during the next fifty years what the United States went through from 1860 to 1910. Opportunities will not be lacking.

Here in the United States we have tremendous reserves of unused capital, technical understanding and trained labor eager to co-operate with our brothers to the south in the development of a hemisphere. It is vital to the welfare of both Latin America and the United States that the industrial expansion south of the Rio Grande should not only be rapid, but that it should avoid the mistakes we in the United States made. We have made great strides industrially, but we have had depressions and unemployment with resulting slums and malnutrition. We believe that industrial expansion in the Western Hemisphere is possible without these mistakes and we stand ready to help our neighbors avoid them. I am sure that a real peace will unleash such an expansion as the world has never seen. But such an expansion will require the most understanding co-operation between private and governmental capital in planning to take care of what otherwise will be a most serious unemployment problem. Peace will bring world-wide chaos unless the United States furnishes positive leadership.

A generation ago the United States missed her first chance to serve the world in a big way because of a naïve belief in such catchwords as "isolation" and "normalcy." Our second chance is now with us. There are those who will wish to make the same mistakes again. There are none so blind as those who will not see. As for us, we are wide awake. We shall make this hemisphere safe for peace and prosperity. That is why we shall strain every nerve right now to help England, Greece, Yugoslavia, China and all other victims of aggression.

## Kin of President Grant Engineers' Center Head

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — The assignment of Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, to command the Engineer Replacement Center at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., was announced today by the War Department.

General Grant is now division engineer of the Great Lakes Division, with headquarters at Cleveland. He is the son of Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and the grandson of President Grant. He is a native of Chicago, and is a 1903 graduate of West Point.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

**BALMORAL MANOR**

A secluded retreat for convalescent persons. 5356 N. Magnolia Ave., Tel SUNnyside 2307; 3 blocks west of Seventh Church
STANLEY G. POTTER, Business Manager
Rates include room, meals, nursing attention.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

CHICAGO — Suitable commercial purposes, shops, offices or rooms; 3-story brick, 12 rooms, newly decorated, Venetian blinds; walk to Loop, near schools. OWNER: 1036 N. LaSalle St.

### REAL ESTATE

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS — Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

FOR SALE by owner, 120 acres on lake, 33 miles west of Boston; fishing; very low taxes; very private; electricity, 2 wells, high-bush blueberries, 1200 new McIntosh apple trees, grapes, firewood and timber; 4 miles from a town. Box F-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Real Estate Rentals
INSURANCE
Percy H. Goodwin Co., La Jolla
Formerly Rice Cooper Co.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood-styled outerwear garments made from Caltex original fabrics; many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are among those who make good incomes representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co. 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, COACH
IN HOLLYWOOD AFTER JUNE 1ST.
1607 NO. ORANGE DRIVE HO. 1372
SCREEN — RADIO — STAGE

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES and Victorian furniture, old china and glass; early American pictures. Boston Antique Shop, 59 Beacon St. Lal. 9640.

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture. Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1397 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Just finished, 4-5-room apartments, complete in all modern details, with privacy of individual home; garden (garage if desired); in neighborhood combining seclusion and easy accessibility to Harvard Sq.; $75 and $80 (heat and janitor service). Phone Eliot 8581.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sublet 4-room apartment; cross ventilation, light kitchen; block subways, park, Botanic Garden, library, church. 2B-229 St. John's Pl. Ma 2-2998.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

### CARE FOR CHILDREN

PARENTS—YOUR CHILDREN cared for at private home, day, full or part time. 582 E. 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. WI. 6-3095.

### COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C.
LOUISE C. HAHN

### EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MOTHER and daughter (school age) to do general housework in exchange for home. Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent.
660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

### FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

### FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C.

FUR SPRING JACKETS—Excellent collection; low-priced; remodeling and repairing; Parisian craftsmanship; storage vaults with Revillon Freres minimum $2.50. ARMAND et SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

### GARAGES

PARKING — ELIOT STREET GARAGE
Next to Plymouth Theater, Boston
Complete Service

### HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—2 girls, beginning May 1st, to do housework in country home; cooking, serving, cleaning, care of children; salary dependent on experience and service rendered; references required. Write Box D-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Homelike rooms with board in quiet home for rest and study; conveniently located; reasonable. Bea. 5728.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE — Gulistan, 18th century hunting carpet design rug 9x18, used very little; walnut dining room set and mahogany bedroom set. Tel. Wellesley 1213 (Mass.) before 9 a. m. and between 5 and 6 p. m.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

11-ROOM house, 2-car garage, in Chestnut Hill, Mass.; owner moving to country; will sell at sacrifice. Box 24, Chestnut Hill Post Office.

### LOST AND FOUND

LOST — Certificate # 8219 representing 20 shares National Union Fire Insurance Co. standing in name of Mrs. Marion C. O'Hearn, dated January 31, 1941. Communicate with Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, 30 State St., Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

### OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office for rent Fridays; comfortably furnished; centrally located. Box E-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential." 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

### PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented. Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C.

### PIANOS WANTED

MUSICIAN WILL BUY good old upright piano; please state make, age, price, condition. Vogl, P. O. Box #1, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

### REAL ESTATE

ARTIST'S DREAM, $12,000—Sunrise over the hills, stately pines, graceful birches, their reflection in a winding river, with charming bridge; peace and stillness; 12 room modern colonial house, steam, power burner, electric kitchen, recreation room with fireplace grill, screened porches; boathouse and garage; 15 acres. OLD-TIME CAPE COD, $3500—Modernized; high, sunny location, not too near neighbors; open country, near lake; excellent water, low electric rate; good condition; 6 acres fertile land.
MRS. DANIEL D. ROSE
68 Cottage Street, Hudson, Mass.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

ATTRACTIVE single home for sale, 1 block from Christian Science church in Roxbury, Mass.; corner lot with protecting side lot. Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**BELMONT SACRIFICE**

10 ROOMS, 5 BATHS, 2-CAR GARAGE —Located desirable Payson Park section, near everything. 13,272 sq. ft. land, with bearing orchard, beautifully landscaped and shrubbed. Ultra complete modernness in an attractive, sturdy setting makes this unusual home a charming and wholly efficient "design for living." Owner says "this property must be sold," and quotes $15,000, but also says "Get an offer and sell it." Desirably financed. Overall upkeep low. For inspection, call CLIFFORD V. MILLER, INC., LON. 5700 or LON 7555 any time.

**HOMES**

*For Sale or Rent*
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

LEONIA, N. J.—Lot 50x100; desirable neighborhood; unusual price. Write Box M-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—Field Representatives (2) to represent large business school in eastern city; city and country territories available; interesting commission plan available to right parties. Send application stating educational qualifications, religion, previous experience and references. B-1, 2018 Lewis Tower Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

### ROOMS TO LET

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—20 minutes from Manhattan, large room, nicely furnished; suitable for couple; private house. AStoria 8-9160.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk. $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON—A sunny, airy front room in a refined home; a wide view of the beautiful Fenway Park; kitchen privileges. Call Ken. 4143.

BOSTON—Large room $4.00, medium $3.00; homey apartment, back Albiani's, 270 West Newton St., Kenmore 6815 evenings.

BOSTON, 46 Hereford St.—Attractive outside room, single or double; convenient location; reasonable. Ken. 0346.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Manager BRADFORD KENDRICK
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt., $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C. (702 West End Ave.) (Apt. 4), 94th Street—Single, clean, quiet, homelike; water, phone; very convenient transportations; $4.75.

N. Y. C., 145 EAST 53rd (Apt. 21)—PLEASANT, comfortable, central, elevator apartment; business woman; references required.

N. Y. C., 16 EAST 10TH ST.—TWO single rooms, $25 and $30 monthly in exclusive women's club.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished room with use of small study room; excellent transportation. 115 W. Apsley Street, Davenport 2259.

### SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR (colored) with uniform and 1940 Lincoln Zephyr offers his services. ED. 4-8587. Ross Haynes, 2340 7th Ave., N. Y. C.

HANDY man with ability, carpenter's helper, machine shop exp. or watchman. John A. Anton, 24 So. Robinson St., W. Philadelphia. Sherwood 6715.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY bookkeeper seeking position, 20 years' diversified experience. PLaza 3-1507. Write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION
HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher
Join Hymn Group Fridays 6 P. M.
59 W. 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., Author and International Lecturer, gives BIBLE LECTURE COURSES in NEW YORK starting:—Thurs., Apr. 10, at 3, "Interrelation of the Old and New Testaments"; Sat., Apr. 12, at 3, "Writing Prophets of the Old Testament"; Mon., Apr. 14, at 8, "Paul: the Missionary Apostle." Also Tues. eves. in JERSEY CITY, and Thurs. eves. in EAST ORANGE. Write 504 W. 111, N. Y. C., or Phone UNi. 4-6318 (pref. 8 to 10 A. M.).

VIRGINIA FOREMAN
Teacher of Piano, highly recommended by ARTUR SCHNABEL. Beginners or Advanced pupils.
26 East 63rd St., N. Y. C. Tel. RE 7-0700

### TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

### WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Wis. 7-7969

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Of All the Year
the Prettiest Cards
Are the
EASTER CARDS
622 Central Avenue
370 Main Street
Post's

Delicious Cakes
Cookies, Bread
Pies and Other Pastries
Fechner's Bakery
458 Central Ave Tel. Orange 3-1709

JEAN BRACKETT
*Hats*
*"Smart but Wearable"*
Price Range $1.95 to $4.95
2A Washington St., near Main St.

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality
from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
*Personal Attention to Details*
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

SPRING FASHIONS
*for women and children*
BERNARD'S
530-32 MAIN STREET

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ARUS
*Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners*
COLD STORAGE
Relining Remodeling
*Prepare your Spring Clothes Now*
299 Park Ave., near Munn OR. 2-2659

Easter Greetings
*and good wishes to all*
IDEAL MARKET CO.
232 Springdale Ave. Or. 3-1542

*For Suburban Homes Consult*
FREDERICK L. WOLF
*Realtor*
7 So. Orange Avenue, So. Orange
*Call: A. Harding*

HEAD INTO SPRING
With a New Permanent

GUILLAUME'S
DAINTY DEB SHOP
84 North Walnut Street
OR 5-9750

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck
However worn—bent—or battered your *SILVER*
Our repairing-replating will make it new again.

Individual Millinery
HATS
Silver
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

### ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH
ESSO SERVICENTER
C. P. JONES Prop.
500 No. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
*24 hour service*

### ENGLEWOOD

*It's Time to*
Send HALLMARK Easter Cards
The Vic-Wag Shop
19 EAST PALISADE AVE., NR. DEAN ST.
Popular and Classical Records
Sheet Music, Toys and Stationery
Phone Englewood 3-7931, 3-0635

Jean's Millinery
57a West Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
A Fine Selection of
Latest Styles for Easter
Telephone Englewood 3-6197

Needle Point
Knitting Wools—Crochet Cotton
Tapestry Yarns—Notions
M. E. RIETMANN
Agent for Botany Yarns
131½ North Dean St. Tel. Englewood 3-7924

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

## NEW JERSEY

### ENGLEWOOD
(Continued)

*Flowers by Wire*
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 North Dean Street
Gladden Every Day
with Flowers
Englewood 3-4884-5

audrey's
Citizen's Bank Bldg., Engle Street
MI-LADY'S ACCESSORIES
ENGLEWOOD 3-4816

### HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
*Jewelers*
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack 3-1220

### HOBOKEN

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
*Esso Servicenter*
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

Grulich & Sons
616 Washington St.
Phone Hoboken 3-0510
Send GRULICH FLOWERS
for Easter

Steve's Beauty Parlor
1220 WASH. ST. PHONE HOB. 3-5922

The Marcel Shop
264 7TH ST. PHONE HOB. 3-3187
*Offers the Best of Service by Competent Operators*

### IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

### JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S
LEADING THRIFT STORE
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

### MAPLEWOOD

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

H. V. FRAENTZEL
*"A Good Store in a Good Town"*
Easter Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
180 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-6030

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Skyline Assorted Cookies, 1 lb. box 25c
Smithfield Deviled Ham..... jar 29c
Our own Assorted Chocolates.. lb. 50c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

### MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

Fine
Dry Cleaning
MILLBURN CLEANERS, Inc.
(Division of Rimback Storage Co.)

PIONEER RAZOR CLAMS
PIONEER SMOKED SEA CLAMS
Also Fine Meats, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables and Groceries
Dave's Choice Meat Market
347 Millburn Avenue

Charm House
Good Food
*Tastefully Served*
Abbott's DeLuxe Ice Cream
313 MILLBURN AVENUE

## NEW JERSEY

### MILLBURN
(Continued)

Barberry Corner
Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 85c and $1.00; Sunday Dinner—12:30-8—$1.00
33 TAYLOR STREET MILL. 6-1739

Spread Easter Cheer
with Flowers
*from*
HARTH THE FLORIST, Inc.
395 Millburn Avenue

### MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*"The Shop That's Different"*
Nann's Flowers
*For Easter*
Phone Montclair 2-2352—605 Bloomfield Av.
Night Phone—Verona 8-4865
Greenhouses—Verona, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT Inc.
15-19 Orange Rd. 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
*Open A Charge Account*
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

*Fine Jewelry*
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
A fine selection of nationally known merchandise for Easter Gifts.
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
Fownes Gloves Interwoven Hose

KOPPERS COKE 'blue coal'
WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
*The oldest fuel firm in town*
Fuel Oil "Fluid Heat" Oil Burners
281 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0603 at all times

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR
Custom Made Permanent Waves

WILLIAMS
*The Hairdresser*
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

*Delicious Meals*
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

### NEWARK

*In New Jersey . . .*
GRIFFITHS IS THE HOME OF

STEINWAY · CHICKERING
KIMBALL · MUSETTE · MINIPIANO
WURLITZER · GRIFFITH
HAMMOND ORGAN · NOVACHORD
and the HAMMOND SOLOVOX
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
603 BROAD STREET · NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET · PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET · PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

*Hats for Spring are gay!*

and ours are smart and reasonably priced, $1.95 to $2.95
Janet Shop
*Millinery Dept. operated by*
MRS. M. VAN BUREN
121 HALSEY STREET

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

## NEW JERSEY

### NEWARK
(Continued)

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

### NUTLEY

Hunting's Service Station
Tire, Battery, Road, and Towing Service. Marfak Lubrication, Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
NUTLEY 2-0017 688 FRANKLIN AVE.
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

### ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-4555 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

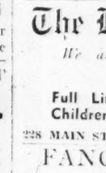
WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

Traflet's
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
WE DELIVER TEL. OR. 3-8624
Cor. No. Essex Ave. and Central Ave.
*Fine Selection of*
Easter Plants and Flowers
OLSEN'S FLOWERS
91 to 95 Main St. Near Hillyer St.
Phone Or. 3-0700

EASTER PARADE
Sunday, April 13th
Be Well Groomed by
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street Cor. Day Street

The Rose Shop Inc.
*We are ready for you!*
with a
Full Line of Women's and Children's Wear for Easter
228 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

FANCY POULTRY
*for Easter*
High Grade Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Food
FRED'S MARKET
183 Main Street Or. 3-7055, 3-7056



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
*Orange's Leading Dept. Store*
239-241 Main St. Or. 2-1600

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road
Orange, N. J.
OR 3-9631
Springdale Ave. and No. 23rd St.
East Orange, N. J.
OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE Esso SIGN

EAGLE PRINTING
Direct Mail Advertising
Commercial Printing
300 Main St. ORange 3-6010

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 Main Street
Cor. Canfield St., Orange, N. J.

Jewel's Beauty Shoppe
*Immediate and Efficient Service of Distinction by Experts*
Phone OR 5-6360 29 Main Street

### SOUTH ORANGE

IRENE'S
Flower Shop
*Easter Greetings*
129 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-3480

### WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

### PASSAIC

ABBOTT'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
634 Main Avenue
Passaic, N. J.

*For Gifts That Last, Go To*
HAUSERMAN'S
WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
633 Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW JERSEY

### PASSAIC
(Continued.)

**BERT McILVEEN, Inc.**
*Flowers*
659 Main Ave. Pa. 3-1414

### PLAINFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**VISIT . . .**
**BLOSSOM HILL FARM**
**DAIRYLAND DANCING**
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—
RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
**Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.**
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

**N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.**
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

*Complete Lubrication Service*
Wash—ONE STOP—Polish
**TRAVERS GARAGE**
*Goodrich Tires, Batteries Test Lane*
114 W. 4 St., Plainfield 6-4596

**M.E. Willoughby FLORIST**
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

THE
**GOSSARD CORSET SHOP**
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd. 5-2182—186 E. Front St.

**VAN ARSDALE'S**
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags,
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver,
Selby's Arch Preserver
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*

**GIFTS TO TREASURE**
**ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.**
*Jewelers*
206 WEST FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

LOW COST HOT WATER with a
**TIMKEN**
**Water Heater**
CHARLES R. DANN, Inc.
142 Somerset Street Tel. 6-6161

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
*"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"*
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

**H. C. GAMBERDELLA**
*Merchant Tailor*
*Dry Cleaning and Dyeing*
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

### RIDGEWOOD

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
*Leeds* SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
**Ridgewood Corset Shop**
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

**PERRY LEE STORES**
24 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Popular Priced
Dresses and Hats

## NEW JERSEY

### RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

Phone.... RIdgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
**YOUNG & BORTIC**
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD — RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

SCIENTIFIC FITTING

Walk-Overs and Edwards Junior Shoes
**JACOBUS BOOT SHOP**
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

*The* **Greenery** *Flower Shop*
*Artistic Floral Arrangements*
82 E. Ridgewood Ave., Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

**LAW**
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
*BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
**GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.**
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

**CHARLES AGEL**
Phonographs and Radios
Car Radios and Portables
Washers—Refrigerators
Records
37 So. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566

**ANDREW J. SNYDER**
385 SO. MAPLE AVENUE
SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST
**Easter Plants and Cut Flowers**
Try Snyder's Lawn Seed—The Best for This Soil and Climate

### RUTHERFORD

INSURANCE
FIRE LIFE
LIABILITY ACCIDENT
COMPENSATION AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY WINDSTORM
JEWELRY TOURIST
**ALBERT D. BERGMANN**
82 Wilson Ave. Ru. 2-4315

Friedrich's Dairy, Inc.
*Distributors of*
CREAMI-RICH PRODUCTS
Delivered in
KEARNY, N. ARLINGTON, LYNDHURST, RUTHERFORD, CLIFTON, NUTLEY, BLOOMFIELD, BELLEVILLE.
373 Park Avenue, Lyndhurst Tel. Ru. 2-0075

### SHORT HILLS

*For*
**RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES**
SHORT HILLS MAPLEWOOD THE ORANGES
**The Smith Company, Inc.**
525 Millburn Ave. Short Hills 7-3400

### SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER
*Sales and Service*
**Morris Ave. Motor Car Co.**
155 Morris Avenue Mill. 6-0229

### SUMMIT

**Canoe Brook Farms**
*Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
**James MacDougall & Sons**
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

G. I. McNEIL
Slip-Covers
Draperies
Fine Upholstering
Furniture—Carpets

55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

### TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

**Butterworth Dairy**
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
*Deliveries in*
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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| L | A | N | D | A | U | | R | A | T | T | L | E |

## NEW JERSEY

### TEANECK
(Continued)

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

Flowers
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

**CHOICEST FRUITS and VEGETABLES**
Birds Eye Frozen Foods
**PETERSEN FINER FOOD**
450-452 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1334-5
*Free Delivery*

### TRENTON

For Quality RUG CLEANING LAUNDRY FUR STORAGE DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave. Phone 2-7123

**GILBERT&MOTT**
The Best Deal in Town
**CHEVROLET**
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

### UNION CITY

**NEWEST STYLES *in* MANHATTAN SHIRTS *for Spring***
Also Neckties, Pajamas, Jewelry, and all men's needs in a fine and complete assortment
**BOB SHORT 'Furnishings for Men'**
Phone Union 7-1545 3904 Bergenline Ave.
near 39th St. Union City, N. J.

**ROSE M. BOENING**
*Style Shop*
Full line of seasonal
Dresses, Coats, Slips, Silk Stockings
3210 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
TEL. PALISADE 6-4089

B. S. ANDREWS
*Expert Watch Repairing*
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
119 48th St., Union City, N. J., near B'way
Tel. Pal. 6-9648

PAlisade 6-9506
Mobilgas **Prewitt Service, Inc.**
*General Auto Repairs*
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th STREET

**CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP**
*Expert X-Ray Fitting*
Better Grade Shoes
for Men, Women, Children
4019 Bergenline Ave.
Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3045

### WESTFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
**THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY**
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

*Brunner's*
*Dependable Jewelers Since 1900*
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

**GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.**
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGHS — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102
The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

**SERVICENTER**
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

**E. W. DAVIES, Inc.**
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
*Everything for Your Car*
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

**Easter Greetings**
Large variety of spring apparel
infancy to size 16
**Young Folks Toggery**
233 EAST BROAD ST. TEL. WE. 2-3180
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

**TUTTLE BROS**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

PETER KRUP
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
NEW SUITS TO ORDER
23 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-3661
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

## NEW JERSEY

### WESTFIELD
(Continued.)

**Easter Greetings**
*To Our Friends*
BIVONA BROTHERS
Choice Sea Food
orders delivered promptly
25 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-3042

ESTELLE AND MARTHA
*Permanents of Distinction*
SWAN BEAUTY SHOP
854 MOUNTAIN AVENUE
Tel. We. 2-0854 Westfield, New Jersey

FEDERAL OIL CO.
A check-up and clean-up of your burner, gratis, with every Fuel Oil contract.
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*"The Easter Store Beautiful"*

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## PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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Pajamas
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Delicious home-cooked flavor

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We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
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THE GREASE-DISSOLVING CLEANER

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## PENNSYLVANIA

### PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

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Birch logs, baskets, buckets, nut bowls and flower pots filled with narcissus bulbs from 45c to $1.25
BEAD RESTRINGING—
JEWELRY REPAIRED

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Complete Stocks Now for Men, Women and Children

You'll Be Thrilled with the NEW SPRING STYLES at
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*Maier's* BREAD
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## PENNSYLVANIA

### SCRANTON
(Continued)

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*When It Is a Matter of Quality*
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Telegraphed and Delivered Everywhere

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*Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service*
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*Try Our Candy*

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Established 1889

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Aaron** (Ex. 40:13)—*Ar'-un* (*a* as in *care*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). The double vowel at the beginning of this name may be argued by an occasional reader or speaker to justify a sound of long *a*. But whether logically or illogically, general practice favors a sound nearly equivalent to that of a single short *a*.

**Ascetic** — *A-set'-ik* (*a* clipped-short as in *account*, *e* and *i* short).

An austere, much disciplined type of person. The word comes from a Greek adjective that has the classic meaning of "busy," "hard at work," and that applies technically to a "highly-trained," or perhaps "over-trained," athlete. In ecclesiastical times, the same adjective is found describing the hermits who practiced severe self-denial.

**Debauchee** — Pref. *deb'-o-she'* (first *e* short, *o* circumflex as in *orb*, second *e* long); by Webster's second choice, the last syllable may be pronounced *che* instead of *she*.

The word is of uncertain origin and of somewhat variable meaning. It applies to anyone who is intemperate to a greater or lesser degree, now to one who is much dissipated, now to one who is utterly corrupt. The word "debauch" (true *ch* sound) comes from the French; and the noun, "debauchee," is formed on the French plan of a passive participle, like those legal terms ending in *ee*, signifying a person acted upon.

**Endued** — *En-dud'* (*e* short, *u* long as in *cube*).

A word that gets its meaning firmly fixed in classic Latin (*induere*, "to clothe"), and that holds it right down into English.

**Executor** — Pref. *eg-zek'-u-ter* (first two *e*'s short, *u* as in *unite*, third *e* as in *maker*); by Webster's second choice, *ek-sek'-u-ter* (vowels the same as above); by still a third choice, Webster's permits a short *i* in the first syllable.

As a rule, this word, with the second syllable stressed, indicates specifically a person who attends to the legal duties of administering an estate. With a principal stress on the first syllable and a minor stress on the third, it now and then fits in to describe the doer of any sort of task that chances to be under discussion. Formed from Latin participle *executus*, referring to one who "follows through" and "accomplishes."

**Juda** (Hebr. 7:14)—*Joo'-da* (*oo* as in *moon*, *a* as in *sofa*).

From the context, the word evidently refers to a part of the Israelitish people. The proper adjective formed from the word in Greek is found on an early page, and on a late one also, of Matthew's Gospel, standing for all Jews.

**Levitical** (Hebr. 7:11)—*Le-vit'-i-kal* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, both *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Wycliffe takes care to make the phrase of the Epistle clear by calling it "the priesthood of Levi." Later translators have "priesthood of the Levites." Authorized renders the Greek text literally with "Levitical priesthood."

**Propitiate** — *Pro-pish'-i-at* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, both *i*'s short, *a* long).

"To make favorable," from the Latin verb *propitiare*. Latin also has an adjective, *propitius*. Both verb and adjective come down from pre-Christian times with outward definition constant, though with inner significance changed.

**Rabbinical**—*Ra-bin'-i-kal* (both *a*'s clipped-short as in *account*, both *i*'s short).

Pertaining to the rabbis of the period of Jesus' preaching, and to their disputatious learning.

**Reconciliation** (Hebr. 2:17)—*Rek'-on-sil'-i-a'-shun* (*e* short, *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, both *i*'s short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The Latin verb, *reconciliare*, on which the word is built, carries the force of "bring together (into the council) again." Authorized, with "*make reconciliation for* the sins of the people," uses a phrase to represent a single Greek word of the Epistle, which is a verb meaning "to expiate." Before Authorized, Tyndale tried to get the idea of the original text with an expression amounting to "*purge* the people's sins." An American Translation offers as a rendering for today, "*forgive* the people's sins."

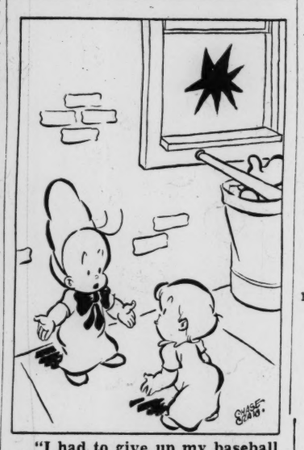
**Shekinah**—*She-ki'-na* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

As figuratively used, about equivalent to "presence," or "radiance."

**Winebibber** (Matt. 11:19)—*Win'-bib'-er* (first *i* long, second short, *e* as in *maker*).

In English translations before Authorized, the expression used is "wine drinker," or "drinker of wine." An American Translation simplifies to "drinker." Latin, *bibere*, "to drink."

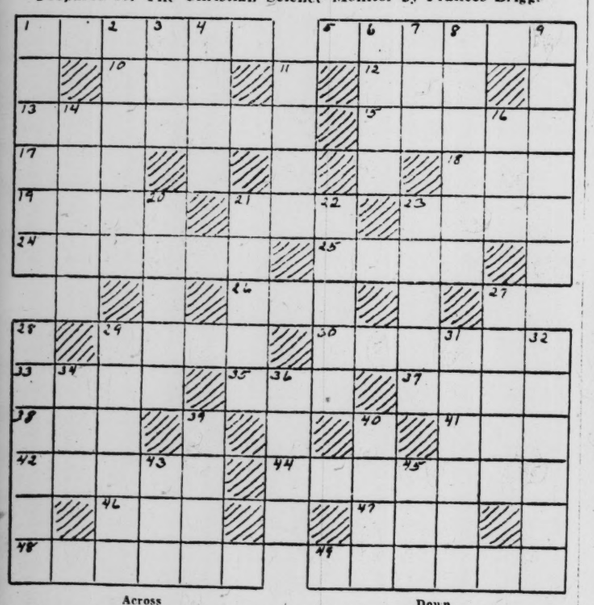
## Little Chauncey



"I had to give up my baseball career—but don't ask me why!"

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

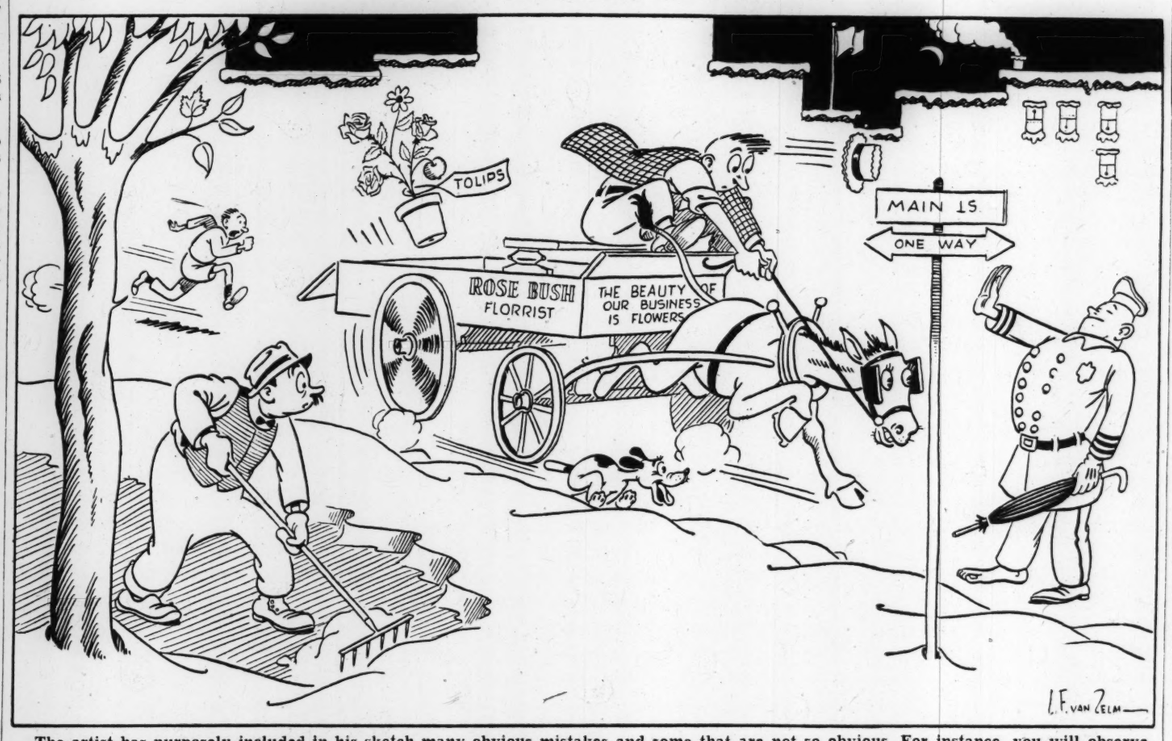
1—What is a perfumed pad to be laid among garments?
8—What is a craft for navigation of the water?
10—How did Thomas Gray write "over" in his "Elegy"?
12—A kind of monkey.
13—What American architect designed the Smithsonian Institution in Washington?
15—Who is chief character in "Die Meistersinger"?
17—Where was William Cowper born (abbr.)?
18—From indoors.
19—What is the period immediately preceding some important event (pl.)?
21—What do you call the fluid contents of a plant?
23—What was name of fourth wife of Henry VIII?
24—What nation is on western coast of Scandinavian Peninsula?
25—Who was a Roman poet?
26—Not high.
29—To bound.
30—What is a composition in commemoration of someone or something?
33—What is a small slice of meat for cooking and serving by itself?
35—Pronoun.
37—What was first name of Mrs. Wilcox, American author?
38—Hastened.
41—What is the antithesis of "pro"?
42—What is a mountain system of South America?
44—What North American Indian is also called a Flathead?
45—Single unit.
47—Small bed is what?
48—What vehicle is named after a town in Germany?
49—What is the sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail?

**Down**

1—What name is used for motion pictures collectively?
2—Conger eel.
3—Cut.
4—What is poetic name for Ireland?
6—What is the general direction of sunrise?
7—What is a mineral spring?
8—Next to the first.
9—What is shine or sheen?
11—What is gumbo?
14—What do you call one dispatched upon an errand or mission?
16—Who invaded Roman Empire under Attila (sing.)?
20—What would you do with a besom?
21—Slender, graceful woman is called what?
22—Authority.
23—What is a passage into which seats of an assembly room open?
27—What is an Eskimo house or hut?
28—Bit of careless, hasty, or inelegant writing is what?
29—In what city is Eastcheap?
31—What American actor was born in 1860?
32—What is a nickname for a citizen of New England?
34—What is a river of China?
36—Every.
39—At sea.
40—What is name of a size of type?
43—Conclusion.
45—Negative.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Can You Correct This Cartoon?




**The artist has purposely included in his sketch many obvious mistakes and some that are not so obvious. For instance, you will observe that one wheel on the wagon is standing still, which, of course, would be incorrect inasmuch as the vehicle is in motion. With that clue as a start, take a pencil and check the thirty-three mistakes that are in this picture.**

## Daily Quotation

*Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,*
*Where wealth accumulates and men decay.*

—Oliver Goldsmith

## Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. This is the "Wolves of Tuscany" division of the Italian army.
2. The new $3,000,000 building on the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C.
3. A city in Southeastern Tennessee.
4. The school at Chelsea, Mass., where volunteer young women were trained to help in defense against air raids.
5. A U. S. Army fort near Sausalito, Calif.
6. Central and South America.
7. It is housed in a specially constructed building at the Babson Institute in Wellesley, Mass.; under construction for 17 years, it weighs ten tons, and covers 3,000 sq. feet.
8. Brazil; 3,500 miles from the Andes to the Atlantic.
9. The conductor's car at the end of a freight train.
10. Italian Somaliland.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *Why a Military Salute Consists of Twenty-One Guns?*

The international military salute requires that 21 guns be fired in succession. The salute probably originated in British military procedure.

The naval salute fired by warships consisted at first of seven guns, the number being thought to have been chosen because of its mystical and religious symbolism.

Land batteries, however, were accorded the privilege of firing three guns to one fired by the warship, three again being a mystical number, and this resulted in a 21-gun salute being fired by shore batteries.

The wide difference in the number of guns fired in naval and shore salutes may be traced back to the fact that long, long ago, when the salutes first came into existence, gunpowder was costly and hard to store safely on shipboard. The problem of storage and of replenishing the supply was much less acute on land. Shore batteries, then, could afford to be more prodigal in their firing.

BOTH THE NATIONAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SALUTES CONSIST OF 21 GUNS—

The international salute of 21 guns was recognized officially by the United States in 1875. We also have what is known as the salute to the Union, consisting of firing one gun for each of the states. The salute to the Union was adopted in 1810, at which time the salute consisted of 17 guns. It was identical with the international salute in 1818, for in that year there were just 21 states in the Union. Today it consists of 48 guns.

We have also what is known as the national salute, which has the same number of guns as the international salute. The national salute is used as a salute to the national flag; to the President of the United States, presidents of foreign republics, and sovereigns of foreign states visiting the United States, and to signalize important national occasions. It is fired, for example, at high noon on the fourth of July at all military posts and aboard commissioned vessels in the United States Navy.

Some persons have confused the national salute of 21 guns with the salute to the Union of 48, referring to both as the "national salute."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## Brevities

**Portland Oregonian:** Next to the doorknob coming off in the hand, the emptiest feeling is just now remembering an income tax deduction.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** In Portland, Ore., there is a vogue of 10-cent wedding rings. More than ever, it is not the original cost, but the upkeep.

## In Lighter Vein

**Not the Zeros**

Auntie: "How are you getting along with your arithmetic?"

Audrey: "Well, I've learned to add up the zeros, but the figures still bother me."—Home and Food.

**Nothing New**

"In New York," he said, "they have a company that does nothing but answer phone calls for other people."

"I've been doing that for years myself," said the man with three pretty daughters.

**Not Quite Finished**

Mistress: "Have you finished cleaning the brass ornaments yet?"

Maid (fed up): "Yes, ma'am, all except your rings and bracelets."—Watchword.

**Politeness at Any Cost**

A small coupe skittered over a curbstone and rammed into the front of a building. Disentangling herself from the wreckage, an excited woman stepped from the car. "I was in a hurry to get to the department store," she explained.

"Lady," said the store manager, "you're in it. What can we do for you?"—Wall Street Journal.

**Ever Try It?**

Wife: "It's strange, but Helen and I can hardly understand each other over the telephone."

Husband: "Did you ever try talking one at a time?" — U. S. Naval Training Station News.

## Party Fun

### *Identifying the Ads*

A number of advertisements clipped from this newspaper are numbered and shown to the guests one at a time. Each tells of some familiar product or presents a picture associated with it although the actual name is never shown. The object of the game is to write down the names of the products on a slip of paper. The person identifying the largest number wins.

It is an amusing game especially if the ads have been chosen so that they might fit more than one product.

## Where Would You Find—

1. The country to which the famous "Lupi di Toscana" belong?
2. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial?
3. Chattanooga?
4. The New England Aircraft Warning Service Information Center?
5. Fort Baker?
6. Latin America?
7. The world's largest relief model of the United States?
8. The Amazon River?
9. A caboose?
10. Mogadiscio?

(Answers appear on this page)

### *Profitable Return*

Los Angeles

This story relates the fruits of only one of the many kindnesses of a merchant who has stores in both Los Angeles and Phoenix, Arizona.

Twenty years ago, while traveling between these two cities, he passed an automobile that was halted by the side of the highway. He returned to offer assistance and found a young couple and several small children gathered around the stalled car. The young man wanted to continue his repairs, which meant hours of work, but he was finally persuaded to allow the merchant to take him to the nearest town for the necessary help. This incident happened in the desert, many miles from any town.

Recently a lady purchased a dress from the Phoenix store and made it a point to speak to this merchant, and reminded him of the desert incident. Then she told him she had been so grateful that she had been a customer of his ever since.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt.*
Eccl. 5:13.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Key and a Clue*

By Le Pelley

UMPFF-- IT'S TOO HEAVY TO LIFT —
IT MUST BE A TREASURE CHEST !
WE'LL HAVE TO TELL THE OTHERS! IS IT SAFE TO LEAVE IT HERE ?
WE'LL HAVE TO CHANCE IT !
OH PROFESSOR. !
WHAT'S WRONG ?
LAST NIGHT WE MADE A DISCOVERY!
REMEMBER THE QUARTER YOU FOUND ? WE FOUND THIS KEY AT THE SAME PLACE ! WE ARE NOT ALONE ON THIS ISLAND !

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Someone Must Have Been Fooling the Boss*

By Rodgers

Tomorrow I'm going to take a nice long hike in the park," I decided last night as I hopped into bed—
But this morning it was raining to beat the band and I was just about to postpone my hike—
When I heard the Boss say— "Rain before seven, Clear before eleven—"
Wonder who told him that?

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Delivered by Male*

By The Hagers


"PLEASE, MA'AM," I SAID TO LILLY DUCK, "LET ME BE YOUR DELIVERY TRUCK."
SHE PLACED HER BUNDLES IN MY WINGS AND PROMPTLY BOUGHT SOME OTHER THINGS.
AS WE CAME OUT OF WOOD-DUCK'S STORE," SHE SAID, "JUST LEAVE THEM AT MY DOOR."
NEXT TIME SHE PLAYS THAT JOKE ON ME HER BUNDLES I'LL MARK—C.O.D.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### No War Within a War

More than two years ago Max Lerner wrote a book entitled, "It Is Later Than You Think." Today it is so much later that William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, declares 90 per cent of the strikes in the United States must be eliminated or the defense program will fail.

Mr. Knudsen does not believe that legislation to suppress strikes is necessary or enforceable. But he does recommend addition of two provisions to the present machinery of mediation: (a) to place all strike votes under supervision of the Department of Labor, and (b) to require a certain minimum wait for possible conciliation before a strike vote may take effect.

These are moderate recommendations. They should be put immediately into practice and, if necessary, into law.

The usefulness of a "cooling-off period" is attested also by William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, in testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee.

With competent mediation and any reasonable attitude on the two sides most strikes are avoidable. It may take a great deal of searching to find the line of agreement, but that effort is far better than the battering of heads and the delay of production. So vital is the need today that if strikes knock out even 1 per cent of potential defense output, the loss is more than can be spared.

Moreover, the blame for that loss, whether rightly or wrongly placed at the door of labor, is more than organized labor can afford. And public sentiment tends inevitably to blame workers mainly for strikes since the spectacle of several thousand men leaving their benches is more visible and dramatic than a manufacturer possibly holding out for a high profit and turning a deaf ear to grievances.

People are asking intently today if Communism is at the root of the minor wave of strikes in America during the last three months. Probably Communism is only a small factor—an irritating one, but not a controlling one. An overreaching on the part of some labor leadership, an effort to exploit a period of industrial and union prosperity, is probably a larger factor.

But the most damaging influence of all is plain, simple apathy—indifference to the world holocaust that threatens to swallow up all the things men are pettily fighting over in America.

It is this blindness, this obliviousness to danger, that enables Communism, racketeering, Bourbonism, or what have you, to get in its work. If workers and business men were fully awake to the situation, nothing could keep them from getting together. They would make sacrifices on either side to understand each other, to co-operate, and at least to bury their differences for the time.

Mr. Davis, the mediator already referred to, speaks from experience as head of the New York State Mediation Board and with the honor of having settled the Allis-Chalmers strike, probably the most serious interference with defense production that has taken place. He believes that for the United States "to stop the process of collective bargaining by passing a compulsory antistrike law would be a calamity."

But he makes a trenchant analysis of employer and employee responsibility in this crisis:

> If all industrialists in America will do what most of them have done—that is to accept without reserve the spirit of the National Labor Relations Act and its implications—the problem would be easier.
>
> On the other hand, I think that the labor organizations, having this Act and having this machinery, ought to fight it out before the Labor Board and not use the resort to force.

Relations between capital and labor always call for give and take, and experienced men know that on either side it cannot be all give or all take. But in this present situation neither labor nor capital can hold or gain nearly as much from the other as it stands to lose—if not in liberties under an imposed dictatorship, then in living standards and profits reduced by the drain of an unnecessarily prolonged struggle against totalitarian economies.

Americans cannot fight a war within a war and win either contest.

### Twins

Cairo, Illinois, is reported as the proud home town of twins who look so much alike that one of them mistook his own reflection in a looking-glass for his brother. Could be. Mark Twain, who told many credible yarns among others, fathered a pair of brain-children known as "The Prince and the Pauper." Having got mixed up, as twins always do in books and looking-glasses, they both soon learned the hard way how the other half lives.

One wonders whether life in Cairo is as exciting as in Mark Twain. In any event, it can be as confusing, we now learn. But is Cairo's claim the ultimate in twin-ship? Some town or city must have twins who *really* look alike, and a chamber of commerce to help them put their home town on the map. When we hear of twins so similar that neither can tell himself from the other, we shall file Cairo under the "has-beens."

Meanwhile, don't imagine you've discovered an unsuspected twin brother next time you walk up to a full-length mirror.

### Senator Sheppard

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas was, to all who knew him, a continual refutation of the caricatures that imply reformers must be dour, disagreeable persons. His gentleness, fairness, and integrity made him one of the best-liked men in the United States Senate.

Mr. Sheppard will be longest remembered as author of the Eighteenth Amendment, which inaugurated national prohibition of alcoholic liquors, and he held to his faith in that method. His interests, however, were broad. In 1938 he conducted the investigation of senatorial elections which impelled passage of the Hatch Acts against political abuses. He served ably as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, helped draft the Selective Service Act, and sponsored a bill to keep clean the surroundings of training camps.

His career has been a wholesome influence in American public life.

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If some other source had accused the Nazis of bombing Belgrade, one might suspect the reports of being anti-Nazi propaganda akin to the atrocity stories of the last World War. These reports were from Berlin itself, boasting of air attacks on an open city.

### Balkan Surprises

Reports of early Nazi victories in Yugoslavia were expected. Nevertheless the speed of the German advance and its apparent success in cutting off the Eastern Macedonian forces from the rest of the Greek army comes to many people as a surprise.

This break-through is attributed in dispatches from Athens as inevitable because Yugoslav forces had withdrawn in South Serbia, exposing the Greek flank. It illustrates one of the disadvantages of hastily constructed alliances, namely, lack of complete coordination of military plans.

Had all the Balkan States early recognized the danger which Nazi ambition held for them, they might not now be a battlefield. But some of them having given way under Nazi diplomatic terrorism, the others who would not yield to it are exposed to the Nazi military machine without sufficient preparation for joint action. For those who intend to resist Naziism, there is an object lesson in the opening of the Balkan campaign.

Among surprises of this campaign, however, is the fact that the Nazis have to wage it at all. Many who have seen the German machine from the inside have been convinced that it could move at will in continental Europe, and that this being obvious to its potential victims, it would probably meet with little or no resistance. The Nazis expected to get Yugoslavia free of charge. They are paying for it. They expected to beat the Greeks with fright, not to have to beat them in a fight. And were the Nazis to conquer these peoples Berlin would have gained not useful allies but a historically explosive territory in which to tie up more German troops with the task of occupation.

This is not to minimize the seriousness of the Nazi menace in the Balkans, or the British and American stakes in the outcome of the struggle there. Were the Nazis to mount the obstacles that Greek and Yugoslav courage have placed across their path, they would doubtless push on in an attempt to reach Suez and the much-needed oil of the Near East. But the overturn of the Yugoslav Regency meant that whatever the Nazis were to get from that point on they would have to get the hard way.

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The Lady Next Door says no man who has to call a plumber to stop a leak in the water faucet should ever joke about women who "cook" meals out of tin cans.

## Our Readers Say—

### Hawaii, 49th State?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "49th State?" on the subject of Hawaiian statehood seems to call for a mild word of protest, particularly the line "Should the voters of the Islands come out strongly for a new status in the Union, Americans would regard their plea sympathetically."

Perhaps too few people in the United States realize that the Hawaiian Islands are preponderantly Japanese in population, and that many of those are dual "citizens" both of the United States and Japan, whose actual allegiance is highly doubtful. Schools, civil service lists, business houses and almost every form of island life are crowded with Japanese.

In Hawaii they refer to the sugar interests as "The Big Five." It is these interests which have heavily promoted the cause of Hawaiian statehood, mainly for the profit-getting purpose of eliminating quotas and restrictions on Hawaiian sugar sent to the mainland. Space does not permit me to go into the sugar economy in detail, but in passing, it should be remembered that today's Japanese problem in Hawaii is the direct result of Big Sugar's importation of cheap Oriental labor to work in the sugar plantations.

It is considered likely that a well-organized Island vote will produce the verdict that Hawaii desires statehood, but many of the workaday white American residents there are strongly against such a decision. As Americans, they have little stomach to find themselves citizens of a new State in which Japanese votes may outnumber all others together by two to one. The big sugar people presumably feel that they can keep control of this heavy Oriental vote by economic pressure and persuasion.

To 130,000,000 Americans, Hawaii is important as an outpost of United States naval defenses. But admittance of its predominantly non-American populace to statehood would be just going out of our way to look for trouble. I offer this opinion without the least vestige of antagonism toward the Japanese race as such. JAMES TREMONT WYATT

Portland, Ore.

### 'We Look to a New Bright Future'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you quoted in your editorial columns the line "When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent," from "Marco Bozzaris" by Fitz-Greene Halleck. I learned this poem by heart from the fourth reader in 1873 (age 9 years) at Robert College in Constantinople, Turkey. This quotation was one I never expected to see again.

I have my only two sons fighting in this war. The eldest, a Major, First Battalion Black Watch, has been overseas since the beginning and was in the last war in the Princess Pat Regiment. The second son is in the ambulance service.

The world is changing fast, but we American and British people look to a new bright future when we shall live together in peace and happiness. VACHELL HARVEY

Montreal

### Fortifying Big or Little Diomede

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

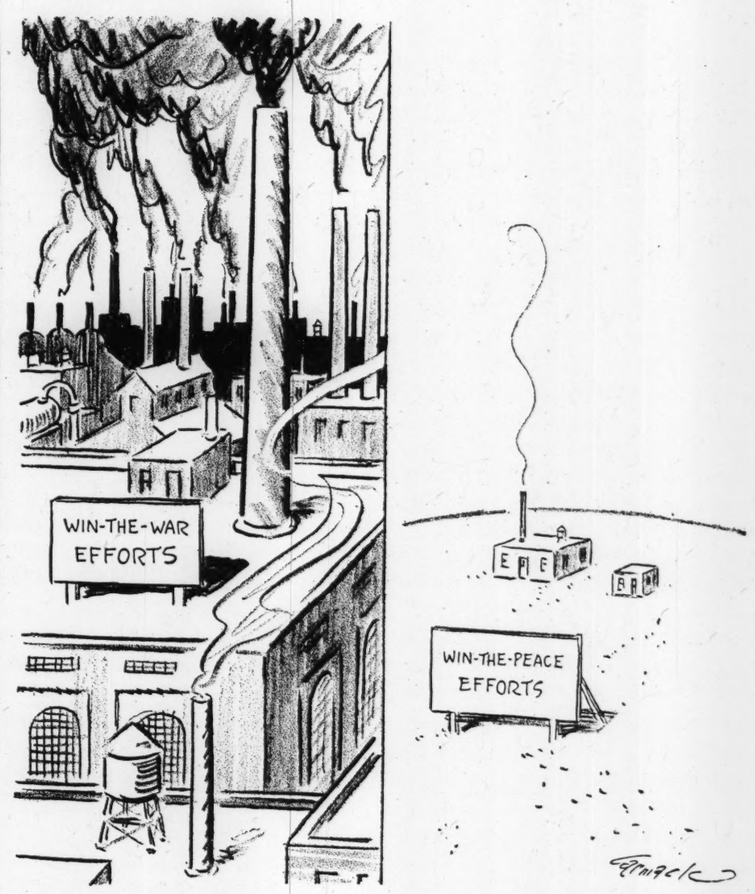
May I take this occasion to tell you again how grateful I am for our wonderful paper. We have taken it since it was first issued, and have rejoiced in the recognition accorded it by groups of opinion not in accordance with our religious beliefs. Dr. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, recently spoke to a large audience at Stanford. He paid beautiful tribute to The Christian Science Monitor in his talk, and said that it was the only newspaper on the whole Eastern coast that had published a correct account of the Russian incident of fortifying Big or Little Diomede.

(Mrs.) HAZEL LYMAN NICKEL

Palo Alto, Calif.

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## "... and not to leave the other undone"




## Everyday Joys

Students at the University of North Carolina undoubtedly have started something by listing the sights, sounds and smells which give them the most enjoyment, and things pleasantest to touch or taste. Their lists, ranging from rain on the roof to country ham for breakfast, are certain to inspire others, oldsters as well as youth, to dip their pens in recollection and set down their pleasurable preferences.

We are going to pick ours from both today and yesteryear. We do not recall any pleasanter sound than the notes of the season's first robin. The peal of the dinner bell on the farmhouse heard from the field at noon-time was welcome, too, as well as the first gust of rain that breaks a drought; the tinkle of a cowbell in the pasture at dusk; father's announcement, "It's too wet for haying this afternoon, you may go fishing"; and the cheery voice of a teamster with a load of wood on bobsleds while we were trudging through the snow to school, "Want a ride, sonny?"

For delectable tastes we nominate: Ripe Green Gage plums just ready to drop from the tree; dew-drenched wild strawberries picked in the meadow; the season's first dish of milk-weed greens; the first bananas we ever tasted in a county seat fruit store; rhubarb pie in Spring, and fried chicken from the lunch basket at the Sunday School picnic.

Smells? Surely new maple syrup in the sugar-house; a roasting turkey bursting with sage-seasoned stuffing; a clover field in June; wild roses along the old stone wall; sizzling bacon in a logging camp on a winter's day; a cellar full of apples; and the farmhouse kitchen at pickling time.

As for touch, did anything ever compare with the "feel" of the water in the old swimming hole at sundown after a hot afternoon in the hay-field? And in Winter, the comfort of dry, woolen socks warmed by the kitchen range when you changed from wet boots worn in the woodlot?

Sights that delight us are tiny blue eggs in a bird's nest under the eaves; the first pussywillows along the pasture brook; the light in the farmhouse, seen at the turn into the lane; and mother sitting by the window in her rocker, darning basket in her lap, when we came home Friday night after a week at school in town ten miles away. And when the door opened, remember the smell of fresh doughnuts and home-made sausage? But we've already listed smells, and unless we stop right here we'll go through the catalogue all over again. Neither the present nor the past has a monopoly of the simple pleasures which color and flavor the adventure of everyday living, and the simplest often contribute most to human contentment. G. A. H.

## From Yesterday for Today

*To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly.—Ruskin.*

### Blowing Out the Light

A man is proceeding at night with the aid of a lantern, and he is barely making headway, he strays and recovers the road. But suddenly he grows weary of it, blows out the lantern and strays at haphazard.

Is it not the same when man drugs himself with tobacco, wine or opium? . . . And yet people to avoid the trouble of following the true path, extinguish the only light that they have, their reason, by smoking and drinking.

Wine, opium, and tobacco, are unnecessary to the life of man. . . . Yet the labor of millions of people is wasted to produce these poisons. Why do people do this? Because having fallen into the sin of serving their flesh and seeing that the flesh can never be satisfied, they have invented such substitutes as wine, tobacco and opium that stupefy them into forgetting that they lack the things they would have.—LEO TOLSTOY (1828-1910) in "The Pathway of Life."

## Unlabored Musings

### *Perspective*

There is always a danger lest in time of stress thought should become so concentrated on the pressure of immediate circumstances as to render the whole picture of events completely out of focus. We cannot see the wood for the trees. This is what is meant when one speaks of objects being out of perspective. Their relation to each other has become so distorted as to present a misleading picture. Truth alone restores all things to their proper perspective.

Now the circumstances on which thought is liable to be concentrated are those which come nearest home to the individual. What is going on on the other side of the globe will never hold and monopolize the thought in the same way that circumstances much nearer home seem able to do. If one's own or one's neighbor's house is on fire, the imagination becomes violently exercised, even to the exclusion of everything else, because a great sense of alarm is momentarily aroused. But a whole city in flames a few thousand miles away will not disturb one's perspective; it may even sharpen it.

Wherever self-interest holds sway, there is the point where fear is most readily induced; so that perspective becomes distorted and the imagination is made busy with suggestions of evil. "The horror of that moment," says the King in "Alice," "I shall *never* forget!" "You will though," the Queen said, "if you don't make a memorandum of it."

One may safely assert that if the picture thrown on the mental screen is a highly imaginative one, unsupported by facts or the testimony of dependable witnesses, no reliance can be placed on it, however vivid or pressing the fear it has awakened. Where there is fear, there can be no true perspective. Now the apostle tells us that "perfect love" casts out fear, and he could with equal assurance have added that perfect truth also casts it out, for it is impossible that fear should persist when all the facts are set out in their true perspective. Even the most fear-provoking circumstance when thus presented is deprived of its terrors. It means, of course, that in the realm of spiritual thinking, material self-interest has ceased to be the predominant partner, and this way lies the pathway to all wisdom.

Seneca, a Roman philosopher who was a contemporary of the Master Christian but who never knew Christianity, wrote:

> He that is perfectly wise is perfectly happy, nay, the very beginning of wisdom makes life easy to us. It is not enough to know this; we must print it on our minds by daily meditation, and so bring a good will to a good habit.

When bad news comes to us in such a way as to suggest disaster and loss, and the distorted arguments of fear arrange themselves in battalions ready to seize and occupy the mental citadels of the timid and the credulous, how refreshing it then is to meet one who has in his own way obeyed this precept; who refuses to admit these suggestions of fear into his consciousness; who insists on rejecting all unsubstantiated testimony; and who, arranging the known facts in their proper perspective, is able to declare with a conviction that imparts itself to his listeners that there is no ground for fear, and that all that is now needed is patience coupled to the confident expectation of a dawn that will presently dispel the darkness and reveal the normal serenity which pervades the mental landscape.

Reader, you may yourself be that one—not, as old Seneca has told us, by chance, but as a result of printing on your mind "the beginning of wisdom" in daily meditation. CENTURION

### Heroes of Little Homes

Akin to those who sail uncharted seas,
Or lose themselves in cataclysmic snow,
Though little houses in a crowded street
Make all the world they know;

They stand dry-eyed beside a heap of stones,
(For hard-earned happiness is doubly dear.)
They carry on, with hearts ablaze with scorn
Too proud to shed a tear.

They scoff at danger, while a furious foe
Finds in their fortitude his sure defeat,
And phoenix-like, winged victory will rise
From ashes in a street.

They shall know homes and happiness again,
(This pledge their Britain will not fail to keep.)
—A little kettle singing by the fire,
—And children fast asleep.

H. TREVELYAN-THOMSON

## The Wide Horizon

### A Draft for Peace

**By John Erskine**

In the American Magazine

We might as well face the fact that the present draft is demonstrating once again the dangerous inadequacy of our modern system of education. This is a machine age, and both war and peace are highly mechanized. A sound educational system which prepares us properly for the modern world at peace, will automatically prepare us for the modern world at war.

Our system does neither. Thousands of young drafted men—graduates of our grammar schools, high schools, and colleges—are making the disheartening discovery in training camps today that they are totally unprepared to cope with machines of any kind. Yet they were born to the gas engine, radios, automobiles, airplanes. The trouble is that while these inventions changed our lives, they made little impression on our school curriculum. Our educators have remained in the gaslight era. . . .

* * *

The remedy calls for prompt co-operation by our educators and by the Government. First, some sort of manual training should be made a prerequisite to graduation in every American high school. In peacetime, these young men would have the basis for a trade, by which they could earn their living if they had to, or a hobby by which they could improve their spare time.

More important, the Government should step in and establish compulsory one-year training camps under military supervision. Every young man would attend one of these camps at Government expense about the time he finished high school. Then, if he went on to college, he would receive credit for the year he had already spent, and his college course would be cut from four years to three. At the camp, along with military training and discipline, he would be taught the culture of the modern world—physics, chemistry, mechanics, engineering. . . .

* * *

Every boy should be trained for peace as well as war, and he should be trained at an early age. In the first place, those who are properly trained will be spared the demoralizing experience of floundering around looking for a job, knowing at heart that they are equipped for none. In the second place, they should not be yanked away for a year as they approach the age of thirty and are establishing themselves for their job. . . .

What would be the benefits of such training? Simply this: In a few years we would lift the country to new intellectual heights, unite it emotionally, make it at least twice as productive, and stamp out large areas of poverty and disease. Never in the world can we hope for such magnificent results from the easy-going American schools nor from the still more haphazard American colleges.

We ought to start this preliminary national training now. And, in the draft army itself, we should provide at once for all the training necessary, despite the terrific opposition that would be sure to come from good folk who learn with difficulty that the world moves.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Conscience Versus State

Announcing that in attempting "to live in harmony with the will of God . . . we must obey our conscience before we obey the State," a score of Union Theological Seminary students have refused to register under the Selective Service Act. . . . The issue they raise is one of the individual conscience versus the State, and they make it clear by direct implication that even in a representative democracy, where the individual conscience is free to express itself at the polls in an effort to undo what it may consider an ungodly act, the individual in their opinion does not owe allegiance to the will of the majority. . . .

The lay mind is unable to recall that Jesus ever violated or urged anyone else to violate the civil law. He . . . did not teach civil disobedience. In fact he explicitly expressed himself in favor of obedience to the State.

The record in this respect is clear. The Pharisees hoping to catch him up on this subject in order to have grounds for legal action against him, put him "on the spot," as we would say today, by bringing up the hated tax levied on the Provinces by the Roman Government.

"Tell us, therefore," they said, "what thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?"

Asking them to look at the image on a coin, Jesus answered:

"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*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